# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,104.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance......Rupees Forty-two

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The reduction in the rates of Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half came into operation from the 1st October, and the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale:—

| | Uniform New Scale. | Old Scale. Town. | Country. |
|---|---|---|---|
| One year, *in advance* | Rs. 42 | Rs. 52 | Rs. 72 |
| Half year ,, | ,, 24 | ,, 28 | ,, 38 |
| Three months ,, | ,, 14 | ,, 16 | ,, 21 |
| One month ,, | ,, 5 | ,, 6 | ,, 7-12 |

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

### TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. 5 0 |
| Second do | ,, 2 8 |
| Third do | ,, 2 8 |
| Fourth and succeeding insertions | ,, 0 2½ As. |

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | 8 As. per line. |
| Second do | 4½ ,, ,, |
| Third and succeeding | 2½ ,, ,, |

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES. EACH—RUPEE 1.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ARCOT, 1,780 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander C. DAY, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 21st November 1871, at noon.

| | Nov. | | Nov. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave BOMBAY | 21 | Leave Colombo | 30 |
| ,, Rutnagherry | 22 | | Dec. |
| ,, Vingorla | 22 | ,, Galle | 1 |
| ,, Carwar | 23 | ,, Negapatam | 4 |
| ,, Mangalore | 24 | ,, Madras | 6 |
| ,, Cannanore | 25 | ,, Coconada | 8 |
| ,, Tellicherry | 25 | ,, Vizagapatam | 9 |
| ,, Calicut | 26 | ,, Bimlipatam | 9 |
| ,, Beypore | 26 | ,, Gopaulpore | 10 |
| ,, Cochin | 27 | ,, False Point | 11 |
| ,, Allepey | 28 | Arrive CALCUTTA | 12 |
| ,, Tuticorin | 29 | | |

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander A. SCOTT, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 13th November 1871, at noon.

| | Nov. | | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave BOMBAY | 13 | Leave BUSSORAH | 1 |
| ,, Kurrachee | 17 | ,, Fao | 1 |
| ,, Guadur | 18 | ,, Bushire | 2 |
| ,, Muscat | 20 | ,, Linga | 5 |
| ,, Bunder Abbas | 22 | ,, Bunder Abbas | 6 |
| ,, Linga | 24 | ,, Muscat | 8 |
| ,, Bushire | 26 | ,, Guadur | 10 |
| ,, Fao | 28 | ,, Kurrachee | 13 |
| Arrive BUSSORAH | 29 | Arrive BOMBAY | 16 |

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. SCOTT, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 20th November 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KUTCH AND KATTYWAR COAST AND KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION Co. (Limited) will DESPATCH a STEAMER as above EVERY FORTNIGHT, touching at the following Ports:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Bombay, Tues., Nov. | 14 | Arrive, Porebunder, Fri. Nov. | 17 |
| Arrive Diu, Wednesday, ,, | 15 | ,, Dwarka, Saturday, ,, | 18 |
| ,, Verawul, ,, ,, | 15 | ,, Kutch Mandvi, ,, | 18 |
| ,, Mangarole, Thurs., ,, | 16 | ,, Kurrachee, Sunday ,, | 19 |

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 650 tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. HUTCHISON, will be despatched, according to the above table, on TUESDAY, the 14th November, at 4 P.M.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAMER TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well-known first-class fast sailing Steamer MOUNT-STUART ELPHINSTONE, Commander FRANCIS J. RAFFIN, will leave Bombay, for the undernoted Ports, from Apollo Bunder, on THURSDAY, at 4 P.M., and will leave Carwar on SUNDAY evening for Bombay:—

Hurnee
Unjunwell
Rutnagherry
Jeytapore
Malwan
Vingorla
Goa (Panjim)
Carwar.

For Freight or Passage apply to JEEWAJEE VITTAL, 73, Bazaar Gate Street; or 45, Kalbadevi Road; or T. G. Fernandes, Coach-builder, Byculla, opposite Jewish Synagogue.

Bombay, 25th September 1871.

### FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To be despatched hence about 28th instant.)

MESSRS. JOSEPH HEALD and Co.'s new and powerful Steam-ship STEPHENSONS, 1,291 registered Tons, G. BRAY, Commander. This fine Steamer has extensive passenger accommodation of a very superior description.

RATES ARE:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st Class to Suez | £30 |
| Ditto to Liverpool | £50 |
| 2nd Class to ditto | £30 |

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

### FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Suez Canal, calling at Malta.)

THE New Steam Ship REDEWATER, 1,429 tons, 140 Horse-power, 800 effective (classed A1 for 100 years at Lloyds), W. RICHARDS, Commander. This fine Steamer, built expressly for the East India and China trade, having very superior accommodation for thirty passengers, and with a Doctor on board, will be despatched on or about the 27th instant. Excluding detention in the Canal the Outward Passage was made in 28 days.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st class to Liverpool | £ 50 |
| 1st class to Suez | £ 30 |
| 1st class to Malta | £ 40 |

exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd November 1871.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Aden | £22 | £15 | £4 |
| Suez | 36 | 22 | 8 |
| Port Said | 38 | 24 | 9 |
| Alexandria | 39 | 25 | 9-10 |
| Messina | 50 | 34 | 14 |
| Naples | 50 | 34 | 14 |
| Leghorn | 50 | 34 | 14 |
| Genoa | 50 | 34 | 14 |
| Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa) | 52 | 35 | 14-10 |

Including Wines.

Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay:—

PERSIA, on MONDAY, 1st JANUARY 1872.
EGITTO, on FRIDAY, 1st DECEMBER 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

S. S. BREADALBANE, from LONDON.—Consignees of CARGO, shipped by the above Steamer, and arrived in Bombay per Teazer and Khodabux, are informed that their GOODS WILL BE SOLD on Owners' account TO PAY SALVAGE EXPENSES incurred, unless taken delivery of within ten days from this date.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL, & Co.,
Agents to Lloyds.

Bombay, 8th November 1871.

## SHIPPING.

### OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 18th November, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. MONGOLIA (2,798 tons and 500 H.P.), Captain A. E. BARLOW, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To BRINDISI | First Class Rs. 600 | Second Class Rs. 300 |
| To SOUTHAMPTON. | ,, ,, 650 | ,, ,, 350 |

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

### STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TRAVANCORE (1,900 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. EASTLEY, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 23rd Nov., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, and carrying H.M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 21st November.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

The New, First-Class, Fast Passenger Steam-ship FLORA, 2,320 Tons, 250 H.P., expressly built for the trade with India, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 7th December. This Steamer has really good accommodation for Passengers

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table with Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Trieste | £ 50 0 | £ 35 0 | £ 19 0 |
| ,, Port Said | £ 37 0 | £ 23 0 | £ 14 6 |
| ,, Suez | £ 36 0 | £ 22 0 | £ 13 7 |

Children under 3 years of age, FREE; above 3 and under 10 years, HALF FARE.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the AGENCY OF THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12 Meadow Street, 24th October 1871.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of GOODS per SIR WALTER SCOTT, SHAW, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their CARGO without DELAY; otherwise the GOODS will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain SHAW will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Agents for Captain.

Bombay, 9th November 1871.

### HOMEWARD PASSENGERS via BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE engaged and BAGGAGE Received and Shipped.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES realized.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on MESSRS. GRINDLAY AND CO., LONDON, at the EXCHANGE of the DAY.

APPROVED DRAFTS on CALCUTTA and MADRAS, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of Payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

CORRESPONDENTS.

GRINDLAY & Co., London. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta

### McCABE'S WATCHES.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

Watches of very inferior quality NOT made by JAMES McCABE, but fraudulently marked with his name, are now being offered for sale in India and elsewhere. Purchasers are advised to exercise caution, and to buy only of respectable traders, or to remit direct by Bank draft or otherwise. Price Lists forwarded on application, post free.

32, Cornhill, London. JAMES McCABE.

### PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

### J. AND E. ATKINSON.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERS, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,

24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1799.

Prize Medals—London, 1862; Paris, 1867.

ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.
ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED EAU-DE-COLOGNE.
ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinsons' Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods may be had of all respectable dealers throughout India and China.

### THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S LADIES' BOOTS,

Beautifully made and moderate in Price.

THE NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE,

with Particulars of Special and Convenient Arrangements for Indian Residents, post free to India.

Prepared Kid Walking Boots, Elastic or Button, Fancy Toes, Military Heels, 16s. 6d. New designs in Enamelled or Glove, Kid, for Croquet or Promenade, 21s. Elastic House Boots, soft mock kid or Satinette, 5s. 6d.

Orders should be accompanied by pattern boot or paper pattern of sole the size required, and remittance crossed "Bank of England."

Prepaid Orders, if over £5, CARRIAGE FREE TO BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, OR MADRAS.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

### COAL TAR SOAP

WRIGHT'S SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.—Purifying, disinfecting, and antiseptic. It cleanses, purifies, and sweetens the skin, imparting to it rare brilliancy, fragrance, and smoothness. It destroys all itching and disagreeable odour from the person, and renders the whole body sweet and wholesome. Mothers should use it daily on their children. It is an elegant toilet Soap, a great preservative of health, and sweetly scented. Its use thoroughly purifies and disinfects the body after an attack of fever, scarlatina, small-pox, and other maladies.

"It is the only true antiseptic Soap with which we are acquainted."—The British Medical Journal.

"Anonymous Letters often reach us praying for a remedy for foul breath or perspiration. Here is one."—The Medical Times and Gazette.

Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Grocers, in tablets, 6d. and 1s. each.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.,
Southwark, London.

### KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence; this result has been acquired by the test of fifty years' experience. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony; and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all AFFECTIONS of the THROAT and CHEST, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy; they do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

Sold in boxes, tins, and bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S

CHILDREN'S WORM TABLETS.

The great remedy for these disorders in Adults and Children can now be administered in the form of A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, at once agreeable and effective.

TESTIMONIAL.

"BATLEY, January 26, 1869.

"SIR,—One of my children, aged two years and four months, being troubled with worms, I was induced to try your Bon Bons. I purchased some from Mr. B. Whitaker, Chemist of Batley, and after taking two only, she voided nine large worms. Two days after another dose, she again voided three more; three of them, the worst, measuring from 8 to 9 inches each in length. I consider them a most invaluable remedy, and should be tried by all suffering from worms.

"To Mr KEATING, (Signed) "JOHN STENSON.
"London." "Witness, B. WHITAKER."

Sold in tins and bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER.

This POWDER is QUITE HARMLESS TO ANIMAL LIFE, but is unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Cockroaches, Beetles, Mosquitos, and every other species of insect.

Sold in packets, tins, and bottles of various sizes.

☞ The Public are particularly requested to observe, that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### MORLEY HALL, COLABA,

TO-MORROW EVENING, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 15.

MR. AND MRS. W. B. GILL'S
ENTERTAINMENT,
FLIGHTS OF FANCY!!

### IMDADKHAN'S MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

SATURDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER 1871.

MR. MANOCKJEE SETT'S BUNGALOW, GIRGAUM.

ADMISSION TICKETS ... Rs. 3 each.

Tickets to be had at the Duftar Ashkhara Press, Fort; Mr. Wassodew's Depot, Kalbadevi; and at the Gaen Ootejuk Mundlee's Premises, New Foras Road.

### GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

ENORMOUS SUCCESS.

UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT THAT HAS EVER VISITED BOMBAY.

SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE.

TO-NIGHT, AND EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

THE WONDERFUL GREGORYS

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

PROFESSOR JOHN C. GREGORY.

MDLLE GERTRUDE GREGORY,
MISS BESSIE GREGORY,
MR. JOHN GREGORY,
MASTER ALBERT GREGORY,
MASTER WILLIE GREGORY,
MASTER ALOYSIUS GREGORY,
MASTER GUSTAVUS GREGORY,

THE WONDERFUL TROUPE OF DOGS AND MONKEYS.

THE MARVELLOUSLY TRAINED PONIES,
AND
GREAT COMIC PANTOMIMES.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Reserve Seats, Dress Circle, | Rs. 4 | Upper Circle | Rs. 2 |
| Stalls | 3 | Pit | 1 |

Seats may be reserved at Soundy & Co.'s, Fort.
Doors open at 8-15. Commence at 9 o'clock.
Carriages ordered for 11-15.

MANAGER—MR. H. R. HARWOOD, Huntley Lodge.

### GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

(CHEMISTS TO THE COURT,
8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.)

FRENCH MEDICINES.

WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S DISEASES.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

SYRUP OF IODIZED HORSE RADISH.

Patronized for more than Twenty Years by the Paris Physicians. Cures lymphatism, rachitism, scrofula, congestion of the glands of the neck, paleness and flabbiness of the flesh, loss of appetite, weakness of constitution, the various eruptions on the face, boils, pimples, and itchings.—it is the best remedy against the first stage of consumption, and it is the most powerful depurative known.

DR. LERAS'

SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

Clear as spring water and tasteless; has the advantage over all ferruginous preparations of containing Iron and Phosphorus, which are the elements of blood. It cures chlorosis, pains in the stomach, difficult digestions, dismenorrhea, anæmia, general debility and poorness of the blood, and agrees especially with the most delicate stomachs.

LUNG DISEASES.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

It is the best and the most rational of all remedies against consumption. Under its influence the cough abates, the night sweats cease, and the patient rapidly recovers health. It gives the same results in cases of coughs, catarrhs, hooping-coughs, and influenza. In comparing this Syrup with the other sold under the same name, it will be easy to recognise the superiority of this preparation.

Therefore, to avoid any substitution, please to require on the bottle the signature: *Grimault and Co.*

NERVOUS HEAD-ACHE AND NEURALGIA.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

GUARANA.

A single powder of this natural vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the most violent sick headache. It is the most valuable remedy against diarrhœa.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

MATICO,

CAPSULES AND LIQUID.

Where all other medicines have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. They insure rapid and extraordinary cure of severe, recent, and chronic cases of private disease. They are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and to copaiba and cubeb. Require the signature: *Grimault & Co*

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

DIGESTIVE POWDERS, PILLS, AND ELIXIR OF

PEPSINE,

Of certain effect against nausea, pituite, heart-burn, gastritis, gastralgia, children's diarrhœa, inflammation of the mucous coats of the stomach and bowels, vomiting during pregnancy, jaundice, etc.

ASTHMA.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

INDIAN CIGARETTES OF CANNABIS INDICA.

Recent experiments in France, England, and Germany, have proved that these cigarettes are a sovereign remedy for the above distressing affections, especially when Belladona, Stramonium, and Opium have failed to give relief.

AGENTS:

| | |
|---|---|
| NOSKY & Co | Calcutta. |
| TREACHER & Co. | Bombay.<br>Poona. |
| BARRIE & Co. | Madras. |

AND AT ALL THE RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS.

## HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, OR SOLD, the COTTON GINNING FACTORY at BROACH, occupied during the past season by Messrs ROBB, LAW, and Co.—Apply to the LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA, Limited.

TO LET, a spacious two-storied HOUSE, at the corner of Church Gate Street, opposite the Cathedral and adjoining the "Times of India" Office.

Several APARTMENTS fit for Offices, in Church Gate Street

A spacious Godown in Church Lane, Fort.

Several APARTMENTS fit for Dwellings in Tod Street, Fort.

Two BUNGALOWS at Lower Colaba.

One BUNGALOW at Mazagon, situated on the property known as "Unjeer-Bagh."

The PREMISES on the Breach Candy Road, lately occupied by Mr. Harry Hibbert.

The well-known BUNGALOW at Bandora Point, called the "Land's End."

A commodious BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, the former residence of the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

FOR THE OCTOBER SEASON.—A BUNGALOW at MATHERAN (with Furniture), situated on one of the best sites of the Hill, and commanding an excellent view.

Apply to

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
at the Office of the Honourable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

## NOTICES.

### DOOR AND WINDOW HEADS.

AN UNRIVALLED SUCCESS.

CHEAP, ELEGANT, EVERLASTING.

The attention of ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS is called to these BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, which, being of IRON, are superseding the use of Wood and Stone.

A variety of Patterns has been prepared, and a Stock of elaborate Castings kept ready for immediate shipment.

Full particulars or Designs may be obtained on application.

NEWTON, CHAMBERS & CO.,
THORNCLIFFE IRONWORKS, NEAR SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

CARSON'S

### ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,

PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN,
The British and Indian Governments.

It is extensively used for all kinds of Outdoor Work, as Iron, Wood, Stone, Brick, Compo, &c., &c., and stands

A TROPICAL SUN WITHOUT BLISTERING.

Lasting twice as long as common paint. Can be easily applied by any person, requiring simply to be mixed with Raw Linseed Oil.

White, Light Stone, Bath, Cream, and Portland Stone Colours, Lead, Chocolate, Reds, Oak, Purple, Brown, and Black. Greens and Blue.

WALTER CARSON & SONS,
La Belle Sauvage Yard, Ludgate Hill, London.
CAUTION.—All Casks bear the Trade Mark.

AGENTS FOR

THE ARCHIMEDEAN LAWN MOWER.
Particulars on application.

## NOTICES.

☞ BURRA KHUBBER. ☜

DAVE CARSON SAHIB KA PUCKA TUMASHA ANNAI CHATA HI.

BUS.—SALAAM!

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### INDORE STATE RAILWAY.

TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of the WORKS on the proposed line of Railway between KHUNDWAH and INDORE, including the Bridge over the River Nerbudda, a distance of 85¾ miles, or thereabouts, are hereby invited.

Tenders may be submitted for the whole work, or for the work in any one division. The Government of India do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. English Materials, for the most part, and Sleepers will be supplied by Government to the Contractor. The work will be paid for on a Schedule of Rates. Copies of the specification of works, general terms of contract, bills of approximate quantities, together with plans and sections of the line, and drawings, showing the general character of the masonry structures, also details as far as they are known, of the floods in the Nerbudda and the nature of the foundations there, will be on view, on week days, at the Executive Engineer's Office at Khundwah, from MONDAY, the 6th of November, till SATURDAY, the 2nd of December 1871, both days inclusive, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Copies of the specification of works, general terms of contract, bills of approximate quantities, also forms of tender and schedules of rates to be filled in and signed by intending contractors, may be obtained during the term above-mentioned from MR. HORACE BELL, Executive Engineer, Khundwah, on payment of a fee of (Rs. 30) Thirty Rupees as earnest money, which will not be returned.

Sealed tenders, marked outside "Tender for the Indore State Railway," must be forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Calcutta, so as to reach his Office not later than FRIDAY, the Eighth day of December 1871.

By Order,
CRAWFORD CAMPBELL,
Superintending Engineer, Indore State Railway.
Dated Mhow, Central India, the 20th October 1871.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of any, or all, of the undermentioned STORES required by the Company, for 12 months, from the 1st January 1872, viz:—

Best Dungaree Cloth, 18 inches wide,
Best Bengal Twine, in hanks.
Best Goa Brooms, each weighing 20 oz.,
Best Country Soap,
Best Bees Wax,
Best Country Sealing Wax (red),
Best Gum Arabic, picked,
Best Cuttle Fish, whole pieces,
Best Country Salt,
Best Charcoal, from Babool-wood, and sifted,
&c.,
Best Coir, loose and in yarn,
Best Cane or Rattan,
Best Basket, made of Cane and Bamboos,
Best Hair Cumblies and Dabhes,
Best Cotton Waterproof Umbrella for Sepoys,
Best Wheaten Flour for Paste,
Best Coal Tar,
Best Tables and Chairs,
Best Boxes for various descriptions,
Notice Boards,
&c., &c.

Samples may be seen, and form of Tender obtained, together with information as to the probable quantities required, &c., on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

As Tenders may be made for the whole or for the supply of separate articles, the Company shall be at liberty to select one or more from any Tender, without reference to other items on the same Tender. No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 2,500 in cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

Persons whose Tenders shall be accepted will be required to enter into a Contract, and find Security equal to 5 per cent. upon the estimated aggregate value of the articles to be supplied by them.

Sealed Tenders, which must specify the rates for delivery at Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on WEDNESDAY, the 6th December next.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. WARDEN MORICE, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 6th November 1871.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine, up to 1 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 21st instant, for the CONVEYANCE hence to the Andamans of about FORTY-SEVEN NATIVE CONVICTS with proportionate number of Native Warders and Military Guard and one Subordinate Medical Officer, for which latter Officer a cabin passage and first class rations must be provided.

2. Fifty days' provisions, water, firewood, with such cooking utensils, drinking pots, plates and other articles as may be necessary for their use and comforts during the voyage, as well as a sufficient number of Cooks for cooking the food of the Convicts and Guard, also Topasses or Sweepers to maintain cleanliness on board for the whole of the above party, and fittings for Convicts only, are to be supplied by the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessels, the provisions put on board being subject after shipment to the inspection of, and to rejection by, the Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency.

3. Medicines and medical comforts will be provided by the Medical Department, the cost of which is to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessel.

4. Any surplus of provisions, &c., that may remain on board at the end of the voyage may be handed over to the Authorities at Port Blair, and the cost of the same, at the rate at which they were purchased, will be repaid by Government to the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessel in Bombay, on receipt from the Authorities at Port Blair of a list of articles made over to them.

5. For any inferior issue of provisions during the voyage, the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Transports shall pay to Government double the price of the articles (as passed by the Survey Committee) which would have otherwise been consumed, the payment to be made before receiving the final modicum of the passage money

6. The words "Tender for Convicts" should be superscribed on the covers of Tenders.

7. The Agents of Vessels tendering should distinctly state the exact date on which the Vessel will be ready for final survey.

8. The Owners, Agents, or Masters of Vessels tendering will have to convey, free of charge, such Government Stores as may be sent with the Convicts for their use at the Andamans, which will consist of spare suits of clothing, drinking and cooking pots, only, which should be made over with the Convicts at the port of debarkation, obtaining receipts for the same.

9. The expense attending Stamp Fees affixed to Charter-parties as well as to Counterparts (of Vessels taken up) to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters tendering.

10. The Superintendent of Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 10th November 1871.

### TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

I hereby give NOTICE, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD in the TOWN HALL, on THURSDAY, the 16th day of November 1871, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, for the despatch of the following business:—

1. To require the Municipal Commissioner, the Controller, or other Municipal Officer, who is in possession of the documents, to produce the Order of Government and the Legal Opinion on which they acted in paying the Police for the month of September out of the Municipal Fund, in defiance of the express Resolution of the Bench, dated 14th June last, as well as of the following Section (Sec. 6) of Act II. of 1865, which vests in the Bench of Justices, as trustees, the sole control of the Municipal Fund:—"All moneys received by, or on behalf of, the Justices, by virtue of this or any other Act, all rates, taxes, fines, fees, and penalties paid to or levied by them under this Act, and all moneys which may be assigned by Government for purposes of conservancy or improvement in the City, shall constitute a fund, which shall be called "The Municipal Fund of the City of Bombay;" and shall, together with all property of what nature or kind soever which may become vested in the Justices, be under the direction, management, and control of the Justices in the manner hereinafter provided, and shall be held and applied by them as trustees for the purposes of the Act."

2. To require the Municipal Controller to explain his conduct in countersigning the Commissioner's Cheques for the payment of the Police against the Orders of the Bench and the provisions of said Section 6 of the Municipal Act.

3. To require the Clerk of the Peace to explain why the Municipal Commissioner's letter of the 21st ult. communicating the fact that he had paid away money out of the Municipal Fund against the orders of the Bench, was not immediately circulated to the Justices instead of being kept back till the close of the Special Meeting of the Bench held on the 25th ult.

And to pass such resolutions on the conduct of these three Officers of the Municipality as shall seem to be desirable.

4. Letter from various Justices desiring to record their protest against the Resolution of the Bench ratifying the lease of the Municipal Office Building.

5. Letter from the Municipal Commissioner, No. 4995 of 1871, dated 21st October 1871, on the subject of his having paid the Police for the month of September.

6. Government Resolution No. 2945, General Department, dated 13th October 1871, on the subject of the grant of ground at Mazagon for the erection of a Market there.

7. Letter from Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy, Esq., dated 28th October 1871, regarding the Water Supply of Bombay.

8. Letter from the Sanitary Commissioner, No. 287 of 1871, dated 30th October 1871, requesting the sanction of the Bench to a grant for carrying on Census operations in the City.

9. Letter from various Justices of the Peace to the Chairman, dated 2nd November 1871, requesting him to write to Government that the Report of Mr. Hope's Committee and the papers in connection therewith, might be officially laid before the Bench.

10. Letter from Dr. T. G. Hewlett, No. 4756 of 1871, dated 4th November 1871, to the Chairman of the Bench, with accompaniments, stating that Government has been pleased to advance on Loan at 5 (five) per cent. interest, the sum of two Lacs of Rupees, to meet the pressing liabilities of the Municipality.

11. Letter from Dr. T. G. Hewlett, No. 5183 of 1871, dated 4th November 1871, to the Chairman to the Bench of Justices, on the subject of his having commenced pumping the Sluices at Love Grove.

12. Petition dated 6th November 1871, from Mr. Joseph W. Seager, late foreman carpenter, Municipal Workshops, asking compensation for the loss of his employment.

13. The Municipal Commissioner to apply for sanction to the sale, by public auction, of a piece of vacant ground in Meadow Street. Printed paper on the subject had already been circulated at the last Meeting.

14. Memo. from Mr. Under-Secretary Jacomb, forwarding copy of a letter by Government to Dr. Hewlett, authorizing him to conduct the duties of the Municipal Commissioner until further orders.

LESLIE CRAWFORD,
Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace
for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 3rd November 1871.

AFTER the disposal of the above Business, Dr. T. G. HEWLETT will move—

1st. "That the permission of the Bench be granted to Captain Tulloch, R.E., Executive Engineer, Municipality, to have his forthcoming Report on the Water Extension Supply printed in England."

2nd. "That the Agents of the Municipality in England be authorized to pay the cost of printing the above Report."

And will apply for "a grant of Rs. 3,000 to carry out Mr. Walton's suggestions, and for the sanction of the Bench to an additional monthly expenditure of Rs. 300 in the Water Works Department if the above grant be given."

H. Maxwell, Esq., will afterwards move—"That Government be requested to appoint Mr. T. C. Hope forthwith as Municipal Commissioner for a period of six months, at a monthly salary of Rs. 3,500."

And T. Blaney, Esq.—"That in view of the deficiency of the Vehar Water Supply and the urgency of providing against failure, it is desirable to supplement the existing supply as early as possible. It is resolved therefore that the Toolsee scheme as an auxiliary to Vehar be accepted, and that the Acting Executive Engineer of the Municipality be requested to prepare plans and estimates of this work at the earliest practicable date and submit them to Mr. Ormiston. That Government be solicited to allow Mr. Ormiston to examine the plans and estimates of the work and report on the subject to the Bench of Justices."

Afterwards the following letters will be considered:—

Letter from Dr. T. G. Hewlett, No. 5299 of 1871, dated 10th November 1871, to the Chairman, transmitting, for the information of the Justices, copy of a Government Resolution, and informing him that in obedience to its tenor he has paid the Police for the month of October.

Letter from Mr. Under-Secretary Jacomb, No. 3250 of 1871, General Department, dated 8th November 1871, forwarding copy of Government Resolution No. 3249 of that day's date, relative to the grant of furlough for two years to Mr. A. T. Crawford.

Rao Saheb Vishwanath N. Mundlick, J.P., will move "that the following Resolution, passed by the Bench on the 25th August 1871, be rescinded:"—

"That the Bench is thoroughly satisfied with the explanation of the Municipal Commissioner and does now confirm his action in the matter of the Lease of the Municipal Office Building."

LESLIE CRAWFORD,
Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 11th November 1871.

## NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the UNDERSIGNED will CONTINUE to CARRY on his TRADE in Bombay and elsewhere as hitherto, in the NAME of RUNSORDASS MEGHJEE.

ડા૦ મેઘજી પરેમજી.
*i. e.* MEGHJEE PREMJEE.

NOTICE.—The POWER of ATTORNEY granted to MR. WILLIAM JOHN ESSAI on the 2nd May 1870 is CANCELLED from THIS DAY.

J. NEUBERG.

Bombay, 11th November 1871.

### COWASJEE JEHANGEER STATUE FUND.

SUBSCRIBERS to the above FUND are requested to send in the amount of their CONTRIBUTIONS to the NEW BANK of BOMBAY.

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Honorary Secretary, C. J. S. Fund.

Bombay, 27th October 1871.

TENDERS for making certain ADDITIONS and ALTERATIONS to the LUNATIC ASYLUM, at Colaba, will be received by the Undersigned, till the 22nd instant, inclusive.

Drawings, Specifications, and General Conditions of Contract may be seen, and Copies of Bills of Quantities and Forms of Tender obtained, by application to the Undersigned, on payment of Rs. 2 for each set of Papers as above mentioned.

G. MEREWETHER, Capt., R.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

Bombay, Defences Office, 11th November 1871.

### REDUCED RATES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

### NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

The Undersigned GRANT POLICIES for 1, 2 and 4 months, on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS and GOODS therein at REDUCED RATES.

FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 13th and 14th instant, for the DEWALI HOLIDAYS:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
WM. A BAKER, Acting Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
FRED. T. ATKINS, Officiating Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 3rd November 1871.

### GOA LOAN.

THE GOVERNMENT of GOA will ISSUE in BOMBAY a LOAN of TEN LACS of RUPEES, in Bonds of Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 each, Bombay Currency, bearing Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, PAYABLE in BOMBAY HALF YEARLY.

The Loan has been sanctioned by the PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT, and is secured by an *ad valorem* duty of three per cent. on the Goods Imported and Exported at Goa, and is redeemable in fifteen years from date of issue.

We have been appointed the AGENTS of the Goa Government by His Excellency COUNT DE SAN JANUARIO, Governor of Goa, and are prepared to receive Tenders for this Loan up till Noon on WEDNESDAY, the 15th November.

The issue for the present year will be restricted to Two Lacs of Rupees.

Applications for Bonds must be accompanied by a deposit of 2 per cent. upon the amount applied for.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents, Government of Goa.

Bombay, 26th October 1871.

THE BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—In pursuance of a Resolution of the Directors of this Company, NOTICE is hereby given, that a FIFTEENTH and the FINAL CALL of Rs. (100) ONE HUNDRED PER SHARE in this Company is made PAYABLE to the Undersigned, at the Registered Office of the Company, Nicol's Building, No. 16D Elphinstone Circle, on or before MONDAY, the 27th day of November 1871, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

If any Shareholder shall not pay the amount of the Call to which he is liable on the above date, he will be charged interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum from the 27th of November 1871 to the time of actual payment.

Certificates will be required to be deposited with the Undersigned at the time of payment, for enfacement of the Call thereon.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

શા. નરશી કેશવજી દા. ગંગાદાશ રણછોડદાશ.

i.e. p.p. NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
GUNGADASS RUNCHORDASS,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

Nicol's Building, No. 16 D, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,
6th October 1871.

### NOTICE.—NEWSPAPERS.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING, & Co. beg to remind Subscribers to Newspapers and Periodicals that Renewal Orders for 1872 should reach them by the end of the current month, in order that there may be no break in the supplies.

They also take the opportunity of inviting new Subscriptions, and would point out that by their uniform system of advance payment they are enabled to undertake the supply on the lowest possible terms.

Newspapers are posted direct from England to addresses in India, thus avoiding any delay in Bombay. Magazines are sent in T., V., & Co.'s weekly cases via Southampton, and forwarded by post from Bombay; by this means they can be supplied much more cheaply than if sent from London by post.

Subscription Lists, giving all particulars, may be had upon application.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

2nd November 1871.

### PHOTOGRAPHY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
OF
SIMLA AND CALCUTTA,
HAVE THE PLEASURE TO ANNOUNCE THAT
THEIR STUDIO IN RAMPART ROW
WILL BE OPEN FOR PORTRAITURE
ON AND AFTER
MONDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER.
SITTINGS FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD'S well known PHOTOGRAPHS of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, ALWAYS ON VIEW; and being all kept arranged in books may easily be inspected.

Photographs of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran, are IN PREPARATION, and will shortly be ready.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD also beg to intimate that they will be prepared to execute ORDERS for COLOURING in all its Branches, from the Smallest Miniature to the Size of Life, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons.

Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, November, 1871.

### RUSSELL AND CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
AND
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST and DIRECTIONS for SELF-MEASUREMENT forwarded FREE on application.

### G. NICOLL & CO.,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY,
AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

*Orders immediately attended to.*

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

### ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar,)
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay

### ROBERT BROWN,

PLUMBER AND BRASS FOUNDER,
22, MARINE STREET, FORT,

BEGS to call the attention of ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS and others to his well selected STOCK of SANITORY and other FITTINGS. Parties requiring the supplying or fixing of the same, will find it advantageous to have them direct from the Tradesman, whose confidence is based on his own practical knowledge attained by many years' experience. The undermentioned are a few of the articles, whose prices or estimates can be given:—

SANITORY WORK.

English Pan Valve Water Closets.
Shank's Pan Valve Water Closets.
Jenning's Pan Valve Water Closets.
Hooper's Pan Valve Water Closets, for native use.

Cradle or flat back Urinals, with Jenning's self-acting tradle arrangements.

Lavatories with all fittings complete, of very superior Patterns, Baths, Pumps, &c.

ZINC WORK.

Ornamental O. G. Gutters, made from any sketch they may be sent, Rool Caps, Ridging, Cresting, &c.

CAST IRON WORK.

Cast Iron Piping for Rain Water or underground purposes.

BRASS WORK.

Brass Valves and Cocks of all descriptions, and all material required for Sanitory or Irrigation purposes.

Illustrated Books or Loose Sheets can be sent for selection of Patterns on application, and to be returned after inspection.

## NOTICES.

THIRTEEN YEARS' ESTABLISHMENT.

### P. BYRAMJEE,

HOUSE AGENT,
22, RAMPART ROW,
*ADJOINING THE POST OFFICE.*

Please see LIST of BUNGALOWS, OFFICES, and RESIDENCES, in Monday's, and Thursday's. *TIMES of INDIA and BOMBAY GAZETTE.*

TO the USERS of PLATTS' MACARTHY GINS.—The Undersigned are prepared to execute Orders for "COTTON'S PATENT DOUBLE-ACTING BLADES" for the above Gins. Price, Rs. 10 each, including Royalty.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

Hummum Street, Bombay.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—At the suggestion of Municipalities and other large buyers, we have REDUCED the PRICE of VICTORIA and WASHINGTON STREET LAMPS to Rs. 20 and Rs 15 respectively, and the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps to Rs. 7.

We have on sale best refined KEROSINE OIL, TOBACCO, and other AMERICAN IMPORTS.

FARNHAM & Co.

### RICHARDSON AND CO.,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, ENGINEERS, SMITHS, &c

THE BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS,
NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

### MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of steam-vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4, at 6 Annas 6 Pies per Yard.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Floor Cloth.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.
Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jack.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

## HOTELS.

### AUCKLAND HOTEL,

OPPOSITE THE RAILWAY STATION,
BYCULLA,
HAS OPENED.

### CLARENDON HOTEL,

MATHERAN.

MR. S. M. DE SOUZA, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, begs to announce that the HOTEL is now OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS. It has excellent accommodation, and situated on the best site on the Hill.

Beer, Wines, Spirits, &c., of the best quality are supplied with moderate charges, and great care is taken of the Visitors.

### GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.

WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).

CALCUTTA AND ALLAHABAD.

UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

First Class ACCOMMODATION; with WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER of the best quality only, at reasonable prices.

### OPENING OF THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal Patronage extended to the Hotel in former Seasons, beg to intimate that they will RE-OPEN the Hotel on the 5TH of OCTOBER.

The CHOWK HOTEL is the highest Bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

TERMS as before—Rs. 6 per Day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

### THE WAVERLEY HOTEL,

(LATE JERUSALEM HOTEL)
ESPLANADE,
CORNER OF RAMPART ROW AND FORBES STREET,
BOMBAY.

THE above HOTEL has extensive accommodation for both RESIDENTS and TRAVELLERS. It is pleasantly situated, being within a circle containing the principle Government and other Offices, and facing the sea. Its BED, BATH, and SITTING ROOMS are replete with every modern requisite, and are airy and commodious.

The Establishment being entirely European, every attention and comfort is secured to Travellers, Residents, and Visitors.

R. BROWN, Proprietor.

N.B.—There are public BILLIARD and LUNCHEON SALOONS attached to the Hotel.

### ENGLISH HOTEL,

BRITISH HOTEL LANE,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

### ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1871.

### OVER 3,500,000 IN OPERATION.

THE "NEEDLE" LUBRICATOR

(Lieuvain's Patent), Price One Shilling each,
Supersedes all others in efficiency and economy.
Saves 90 per cent. in oil.
Sole Licensees,
CLARKE AND DUNHAM,
COLONIAL ENGINEERS.
Millstone and Modern Flour Mill Machinery Factory,
48, Mark Lane, London.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO SHIPPERS.

### CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS,

for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

### BOUNEVIALLE AND SIBILLE,

WINE AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
BOMBAY, No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
BORDEAUX, No. 29, ALLEES DE TOURNY.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF CLARET, PER P. & O. STEAMER NUBIA.

| | | Qts. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| CHATEAU LAROSE (our own brand) | per doz. Rs. | 14 0 | 7 8 |
| ST. JULIEN MEDOC ditto | do | 10 0 | 5 8 |
| CLARET—Ordinaire (L. Assemat) | do | 8 0 | ... |
| Do Szegszardi, Hungarian | do | ... | 8 6 |
| Do Hermitage (a good after-dinner Wine) | do | 23 0 | ... |
| Do Barsac (White) | do | 18 0 | ... |
| Do Chablis do | do | 18 0 | ... |
| Do Chateau Margaux | do | 28 0 | ... |
| BRANDY—Exshaw, No. 1 | do | 35 0 | ... |
| Do do No. 2 | do | 20 0 | ... |
| Do. Hennessy 3 stars * * * | do | 29 0 | ... |
| Do do 2 do * * | do | 24 0 | ... |
| Do do 1 do * | do | 21 8 | ... |
| Do Denis Mounie | do | 21 0 | ... |
| Do Martell | do | 21 0 | ... |
| Do Pinet Castillon | do | 21 0 | ... |
| And other well-known Brandies. | | | |
| SHERRY—Chillingworth's | do | 25 0 | ... |
| Do "Flying Horse" brand | do | 18 0 | ... |
| PORT—Chillingworth's | do | 25 0 | ... |
| Do Graham's | do | 18 0 | ... |
| CHAMPAGNE—Jaquesson's | do | 30 0 | ... |
| OLD TOM—Swaine and Boord's | do | 15 0 | ... |
| HOLLANDS GIN—15 quart bottles. | do | 23 8 | ... |
| IRISH WHISKEY | do | 16 0 | ... |
| VERMOUTH | do | ... | 7 0 |
| JAMAICA RUM | do | 18 0 | ... |
| BEER—Bass's, bottled by Stone | do | 5 12 | 3 12 |
| Do Tennent's | do | 4 12 | 3 0 |
| GUINNESS'S STOUT | do | 5 0 | 3 8 |

Also on hand, BEER by Alsopp, Atkins, &c.

Orders from Up-country for Goods of all descriptions will be promptly and carefully attended to.

Messrs. B. & S. have the pleasure to inform Messes, Clubs, and the Trade, that they can, if desired, address their Orders direct to their Bordeaux House.

FOR SALE, OTAREL DUPUY & Co.'s BRANDY, at Rs. 22 per dozen.—Apply to

PLANQUE, VINAY, & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Messrs. Livingston and Niven's SHERRY, in one Dozen Cases | at Rs. 21 per Case. |
| Do. in Quarter Casks, of about 27 Galls. | at Rs. 235 per Cask. |
| Perrier Jouet & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE | at Rs. 38 per Doz. |

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

BASS' BEER, bottled by H. STONE.—The Undersigned have made arrangements for a MONTHLY SUPPLY of the NEW SEASON'S BREW, and are now prepared to register Orders for the first shipment per West Australian, to arrive about Christmas.

Quarts, Rs. 6; Pints, Rs. 4, per dozen.

MUNRO, NEWSOM, & Co.

### GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

We have received, ex RODDEE, a further consignment of this brand.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cases containing 1 doz. Quarts | Rs. 40 each. |
| Ditto 2 ,, Pints | 43 ,, |

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 28th October 1871.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned have received the following Consignment of ITALIAN WINES from NAPLES, in cases of one dozen each:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Marsalla, Florio Inghilterra | Rs. 16 per doz. |
| Do. Florio Italia | 16 ,, |
| Do. Ingham's | 16 ,, |
| Lagrima, White | 16 ,, |
| Do. Red | 12 ,, |
| Do. Christi Sparkling | 30 ,, |
| Falermo, White | 16 ,, |
| Do. Red | 16 ,, |
| Capri, White | 12 ,, |
| Do. Red | 12 ,, |

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

THE Undersigned have for SALE, at their Godowns, the following:—

| | |
|---|---|
| EXSHAW'S BRANDY, No. 1 | Rs. 33 per doz. |
| MARGAUX CLARET | 14 ,, |
| CURCIER AND AUDIT'S BRANDY | 20 ,, |
| PARTICIPATION CHARENTAISE—BRANDY, Blue Label | 19 ,, |
| ,, Yellow ,, | 23 ,, |
| ,, Pink ,, | 26 ,, |
| ,, White ,, | 29 ,, |
| Salt's Beer, in quarts | 5 ,, |

Messrs. E. W. Reilly & Co.'s GUNS and RIFLES, breech-loading, and REVOLVERS.

Lawrence's No. 3 Grain GUNPOWDER, in cases of 25 Tins of 1 lb. each.

Also the following CARRIAGES—

A Landau, by H. Black & Son, London.
A Canoe Barouche, on C Springs, by Messrs. Ness Brothers.
A do. by R. Ness, Senr., suitable for one or two Horses.
A few Sets Silver-mounted Single HARNESS.

FORBES & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

| | |
|---|---|
| SPARKLING:— | |
| Hock and Moselle | Rs. 15 per doz. |
| ALE:— | |
| Best India Pale Ale, bottled by H. Deetjen, 4 doz. cases | ,, 5 ,, |
| Norwegian Pale Ale, 3 doz. cases | ,, 6 ,, |
| CLARETS:— | |
| St. Estephe Medoc | ,, 9 ,, |
| St. Estephe | ,, 15 ,, |
| Vray Canon | ,, 18 ,, |
| Chateau Larose | ,, 22 ,, |
| Chateau Leoville | ,, 24 ,, |
| Chateau Lafite | ,, 28 ,, |
| BRANDIES:— | |
| Tricoche & Co.'s 1866 Vintage | ,, 18 ,, |
| Ditto 1865 ,, | ,, 20 ,, |
| H. and C. Balaresque | ,, 22 ,, |
| G. Martineau | ,, 22 ,, |
| Gautier Frerès, in impl. pts. per case of 2 doz. | ,, 24 ,, |
| Blanchy Frères | ,, 22 ,, |
| Ditto | ,, 28 ,, |
| STILL HOCKS:— | |
| Laubenheimer | ,, 15 ,, |
| Liebfraumilch | ,, 20 ,, |
| Steinwein | ,, 24 ,, |
| Rüdesheimer | ,, 24 ,, |
| Johannisberger | ,, 30 ,, |
| Hochheimer Victoria Berg | ,, 36 ,, |
| Do. do. Blue capsule | ,, 45 ,, |
| ITALIAN WINES:— | |
| Barbera Amaro Secco (Still) | ,, 14 ,, |
| Brachetto | ,, 14 ,, |
| Barolo | ,, 14 ,, |
| Nebiolo | ,, 14 ,, |
| Passito | ,, 14 ,, |

VERMOUTH:—
At Rs. 16 and Rs. 20 per dozen.

MAAGBITTER:—
Rs. 20 per case of 2 dozen Pints.

CANDLES:—
Saloon Candles at 6½ as. per packet of 6.
Carriage ,, 6½ ,, ,, ,,
In small boxes of 24 packets each.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, October 1871.

### N. V. CURRANEE & CO.

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR, and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA, with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS, 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

### T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN,
By appointment to LORD and LADY NAPIER of MAGDALA.
In Ordinary to H. H. the MAHARAJAH of JEYPORE, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.,

Sole Agent in the Bombay Presidency, Central and Upper India for the celebrated Pebble Spectacles, Opera, Field and Race Glasses, Barometers, Thermometers, etc., of Dr. A. MENIST, of Amsterdam and London.

| | |
|---|---|
| Soldier Watches, Keyless | Rs. 20, 25, 30 |
| Silver do. of several descriptions | 20 to 150 |
| Gold do. do. do. | 60 to 1,000 |
| Jewellery, a very large choice, from | 5 to 800 |
| Musical Boxes, from | 10 to 300 |

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

REPAIRS of Chronometer Watches, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCH—SIMLA.

### CURSETJEE COWASJEE,

No. 11, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,

HAS the honour to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen and the Public in general of Bombay, that he has received a nice and beautiful stock of WATCHES and JEWELLERY direct from London and Geneva, comprising Gold and Silver Watches, repeating and 15 days' Watches; also to match, Gold and Silver Chains of the well known manufacturers of London, consisting of 9, 12, 15 and 18 carats Guards and Alberts of the latest choice and fashion. Silver-gilt and Tortoiseshell, Canary Birds, Singing Boxes, playing and singing one and two at a time. Clocks for Offices and Dining-rooms, Schools and Cook-rooms, ordered out from MESSRS. HOLLOWAY & Co. of London and CARTWRIGHT & Co. of the same place.

Electric Clocks, going three at a time, put to any distance from each other.

Marble Clocks, going one year, fifteen days, one month, and eight days, with a circular pendulum above the works, just the pieces for a hall, all of them striking hours and half hours, also One Year Marble Time-pieces.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, Organs, and any other mechanical pieces, carefully undertaken, and finished within the shortest delay possible.

Orders from Up-country Stations punctually attended to if accompanied with remittance.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,
Watchmaker to the G. I. P. Railway Company

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

### BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| No. of Shares | Noml. value ₽ sh. | Paid up. | Last dividend. | Names. | Cash Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | p. a. | | |
| 100,000 | 100 | all | 4 p.ct. | Agra Bank | 87 |
| 22,000 | 1,000 | all | 8 p.ct. | Bank of Bengal | 1,400 nl. |
| 10,000 | 500 | all | 6 p.ct. | Do of Bombay New | 662½ |
| 30,000 | 500 | 100 | 6 p.ct. | Do 2nd Res. Issue | 185 |
| 15,250 | 1,000 | all | 6 p.ct. | Do of Madras | 1,400 |
| 10,000 | 250 | all | 4 p.ct. | Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China | 270 |
| 40,000 | 281 | all | 12 p.ct. | Hong. & Shanghai Bank. | 410 nl. |
| 40,000 | 200 | all | Nil. | Chartered Bk. of I. & C. | 150 |
| 37,090 | 250 | 125 | Nil. | National Bank of India | 89 |
| 10,000 | 250 | all | 12 do. | Oriental Bank | 475 |

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ...... | £20 | 218·3·0 | p.c. | G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock | 235 |
| ...... | £20 | 109·1·5 | do. | Do. New £20 Shares | 126 |
| ...... | £20 | 43·10·2 | do. | Ditto | |
| ...... | £100 | 1,000 | do. | B. B. & C. I. Railway Co. | 1,100 |
| ...... | £18 | 196·5·1 | do. | Do. New Shares | 225 |

### BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

| | | | Date of L'dation. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ...... | 500 | 95 | Jan. '66 | Bank of Bombay | 14 |
| ...... | 95 | 19½ | ... | Do. China | 1 |
| ...... | 250 | 2 | Mar. '66 | Central Bank | 1 |
| ...... | | | | East India Bank | 1 |
| ...... | 200 | 13 | Feb. '67 | Indian Peninsula | 1 |
| ...... | 200 | 70½ | May '67 | Royal Bank | 2 |

### COMPANY IN LIQUIDATION.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ...... | 5,200 | 2,400 | Nov. '66 | Back Bay Co ... | 8 |

### LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4,000 | 5,000 | all | Rs. 73 | Colaba Land Co. | 1,525 |
| 8,000 | 150 | all | | Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld. | 132 |
| 750 | 2,000 | 2,000 | Nil. | Mazagon Land | 870 |
| 6,000 | 1,000 | all | Nil. | Port Canning Land Company, Limited | 365 |

### BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—13TH NOVEMBER, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 13th November, 11-44 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 16 minutes.

Via Turkey, 9th November, 4-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 86 hours 34 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 13th November, 12-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 25 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 12th November, 11-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 6 hours 25 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 13th November, 12-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 13 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 12th to 9 P.M. of the 13th November is as follows:—

| To Bombay. | Max. | Min |
|---|---|---|
| From Calcutta | 0 42 | 0 7 |
| „ Kurrachee | 2 33 | 0 7 |
| „ Madras | 0 41 | 0 10 |
| „ Galle | 53 44 | 7 50 |

### TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 13th Nov., 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 13th Nov., 11-44 A.M.; via Turkey, 12th Nov., 3-25 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 12th Nov., 3-30 P.M.; via Turkey, 12th Nov., 11-50 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

## SHIPPING.

### DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—10TH NOVEMBER.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| London.. | Cotton | £2 15s. Nom. |
| | Cases | £2 15s. |
| | Seeds | £2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. |
| Liverpool | Iron Ships Cotton | £2 7s. 6d. |
| | Wooden Ships „ | £2 7s. 0d. |
| | Myrabolns & Coir bdls | £1 10s. 0d. |
| | Seeds | £2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d. |
| Havre | Cotton<br>Coffee | No ship. |
| Overland | Steamers | £2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d. |
| Liverpool via Suez Canal | | £2 17s. 6d. to £3 2s. 6d. |
| China | Steamer Cotton | Rs. 8 to 9 per bale. |
| | „ Opium | Rs. 25 to 30 per chest |
| | Sailing Ships | Rs. 6 per bale |
| Calcutta | Salt | Rs. 4 0 0 per ton |
| Calcutta to Bombay | | Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges |
| Mauritius | | 8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal. |

### DEPARTURE.

| Nov. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | Ethiopia (s) | Wicks | Persian Gulf via Kurrachee. |

The steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, to the Coast and Goa, began to load yesterday.

### HOOGHLY.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.
10 Bivouac (s) ............Bech ............Bombay, Oct. 29.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.
10 Rydal Hall (s)........
Sirius (s) ........

### MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.
9 Oriental (s) .......... Bombay.
10 Satara (s) .......... Calcutta.

### STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 13th Nov., 12-30 P.M.—Steamer China from Aden arrived.

GALLE, 13th Nov., 5-7 P.M.—Mail steamer from Calcutta signalled.

## MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 13.

Armstrong, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, from sick leave, from England.

Walker, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Service, from sick leave, from England.

Hughes, Quartermaster, 108th Regiment, on leave, from Deesa.

Sutherland, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Service, from sick leave, from England.

Jameson, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Medical Service, from leave, from England.

Magrath, Major, Madras Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

Alves, Lieutenant, Bengal Royal Artillery, on duty, from Peshawur.

Parish, Colonel, 45th Madras Regiment, on medical certificate, from England.

Ward, Colonel, Bengal Cavalry, from furlough, from England.

Mackenzie, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

Gayer, Major, 13th Regiment N. I., from Surat.

Hunter, Lieutenant, Bengal Royal Artillery, on leave, from Deolee.

Sheringham, Lieutenant, 2-1st Bengal Regiment, to join, from England.

Poignand, Lieutenant, 59th Regiment, on duty, from Mhow.

McRae, Ensign, 8th Foot, on leave, from Poona.

Mairne, Captain, Bengal Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, from Ferozepore.

Murray, Captain, Bengal Royal Artillery, on duty, from Saugor.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 13.

Waters, Assistant Surgeon, general duty, on duty, to Bushire.

Willans, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on leave, to Deesa.

Johnstone, Captain, Bengal General List Infantry, to join, to Calcutta.

Davey, Surgeon Major, on leave, to Kundwah.

### ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 1st November 1871.

The Mutiny Act of 1871, together with the Articles of War thereto annexed, having been received, the C-in-C in India is pleased to promulgate the same, and to direct that, from and after this date, the said Act and Articles shall, under the provisions of the 102nd section of the said Mutiny Act, be in full force in India, and be proceeded under by all Courts Martial and Commanding Officers in the Indian Command, until the 1st day of January 1873, or until further orders.

With reference to G G O No. 930 of 1871, the C-in-C is pleased to make the following postings of General Officers:—

Maj-Gen Sir H Tombs, K C B, V C, R A, to the Allahabad Division.

Maj Gen J M B F Tytler, C B, S C, to the Sirhind Division.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to assign local rank to the undermentioned officer:—

Royal Arty.—Lt J Butchart to be Captain, from the 10th June 1871.

Lt Col E Smalley, Ben S C, is transferred from Fort William to Cawnpore, for general duty, at his own request.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Allahabad Division Order, dated the 16th Oct, appointing Capt N X Gwynne, 63rd Foot, to act as Aide-de-Camp to Maj Gen Sir H Tombs, K C B, V C, Commanding Allahabad division, as a temporary measure.

Rawulpindee Division Order, dated the 18th April last, directing Asst Surg D N Martin, M D, 30th N I, to take over medical charge of the 3rd Ben Cav, from Surg G C Chesnaye, in addition to his other duties.

Rohilcund District Order, dated the 14th Oct, directing Asst Surg W W Quinton, M B, R H A, doing duty at the convalescent depot, Nynee Tal, to proceed to Meerut and re-assume medical charge of C Baty A Brig R H A, proceeding to Peshawur.

Gwalior District Order, dated the 10th Oct, directing Staff Asst Surg H Comerford, M D, doing duty with the 106th Foot at Jhansi, to proceed to Saugor for duty with No. 6 Baty 22nd Brig R A, proceeding to Bombay.

Peshawur District Order, dated the 12th Oct, making the following medical arrangements:—

Surg J J McDermott, M D, 15th N I, to assume medical charge of the 36th N I, vice Asst Surg K M Downie, M B, placed at the disposal of the Depy Inspr Genl of Hospitals, Peshawur Circle, for employment, as a temporary measure.

Asst Surg G Griffith to assume medical charge of the 31st N I, vice Asst Surg A B Strahan, reported sick.

Umballa Station Order, dated the 5th Oct, directing all reports of the station to be made to Maj and Local Lt Col C McC Cotton, 20th Hussars, vice Bt Col E Atlay, C B, R H A, proceeded on inspection duty.

Dated the 13th Oct, directing all reports of the station to be made to Bt Col W Payn, C B, 72nd Foot, returned from court martial duty.

107th Foot—Regimental Order, dated the 7th Oct, appointing Lt J A Barlow to be Asst Instr of Musketry.

42nd N I—Regimental Order, dated the 2nd Oct, appointing Capt R D Beeston, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt F H Hood, proceeded on furlough.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Divisional Staff—Maj Gen W F Beatson, Ben Infy, to remain at Kussowlie, from the 4th Oct to the 1st Nov, on medical certificate.

3rd Hussars—Capt H R Pim, to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

Capt H F Dent, to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

Lt R G Dickson, to America, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

11th Hussars—Cornet H C Vetch, from the 14th to the 16th Oct, in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to rejoin.

20th Hussars—Lt H J Beattie, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving his regiment, to appear before a medical board.

21st Hussars—Bt Lt Col C P Lane, to remain at Murree, on medical certificate, from the 15th Oct to the 30th Nov, in extension.

11th Foot, 1st Bat—Capt D Halliday, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Lt E W Scott, Instructor of Musketry, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

25th Foot, 2nd Bat—Lt and Adjt S R B Partridge, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, to port of embarkation, and thence to England, for twelve months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

45th Foot—Lt and Adjt J O Gage, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

65th Foot—Lt W Ethelston, to Mussoorie, from the 1st Oct to the 11th Nov, on medical certificate.

76th Foot—Capt T T Hodges, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

96th Foot—Ens T M L Lawder, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board. This cancels the leave granted in G O C C of the 19th Oct, p 548.

108th Foot—Qr-mr T Hughes, to England, for nine months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

General List, Cav—Capt R M Jennings, 3rd Squadron Officer 6th Ben Cav, to Calcutta, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps—Lt R H A Quinet, 1st Wing Subaltern 4th N I, to Simla, from the 27th Sept 1870 to the 18th Jan 1871, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave. This cancels the leave granted in G O C C of the 20th Sept 1871, p 478.

### MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

The following promotions and alterations of rank are made, subject to H M's approval:—

Promotions.

Infantry—Maj Arthur Chauncey Philips, Lt-Col in S C, to be Lt-Col from 17th Aug 1871.

36th N I—Capt Trevor Cotton Bird, Lt-Col in S C, since deceased, to be Maj, and Capt Henry Thomas Harris, S C, to be Capt in room of Gilbertson, retired.

Infantry—Maj Lewis William Buck, Lt-Col in S C, to be Lt-Col.

38th N I—Capt Osborne Morgan, Maj in S C, to be Maj, and Lt James Tudor Munro Armstrong, Capt in S C, to be Capt, in room of Philips, promoted and removed from the list of Regimental Lt-Cols of Infy.

Infantry—Maj Lumley Hodgson Huskisson Holland, Lt-Col S C, to be Lt-Col.

37th N I—Capt Henry Charles Zachary Claridge, Lt-Col in S C, to be Maj, and Lt John Frederic Taynton Sherman, Capt in S C to be Capt, in room of Buck, promoted and removed from the list of Regtl Lt-Cols of Infy.

Infantry—Maj Charles George Henry Coote, Lt-Col in S C, to be Lt-Col.

52nd N I—Capt Arthur Sage, Lt-Col in S C, to be Maj, and Lt William Gwynne Hughes, Capt in S C, to be Capt, in the room of Holland, promoted and removed from the list of Regtl Lt-Cols of Infy.

Infantry—Maj Edward Bannerman Ramsay, Lt Col in S C to be Lt-Col.

31st L I—Capt Goodson Adey, Lt Col in S C, to be Maj, and Lt Robert Andrews Cole, Capt in S C, to be Capt, in room of Coote, promoted and removed from the list of Regtl Lt Cols of Infy.

Infantry—Maj Charles Preston Molony, Lt-Col in S C, to be Lt-Col.

25th N I—Capt Edmund Frederick Waterman, Lt-Col in S C, to be Maj, and Lt George Randell, Capt in S C, to be Capt, in room of Ramsay, promoted and removed from the list of Regtl Lt-Cols of Infantry.

Infantry—Maj Edward Henry Blomfield, Lt-Col in S C, to be Lt-Col.

7th N I—Capt Edward Augustus Saunders, Lt-Col in S C, to be Maj, and Lt Francis Middlecoat, Capt in S C, to be Capt, in room of Molony, promoted and removed from the list of Regtl Lt-Cols of Infantry.

Infantry—Maj George Towers Hilliard, Lt-Col in S C, to be Lt-Col.

50th N I—Capt William Roce, Lt-Col in S C, to be Maj, and Lt George Thomas, Capt in S C, to be Capt, in room of Blomfield, promoted and removed from the list of Regtl Lt-Cols of Infy.

Infantry—Maj Theodore Austin, S C, to be Lt Col.

22nd N I—Capt George Kallender, Maj in S C, to be Maj, and Lt Quintin Shaw Awdry Jamieson, Capt in S C, to be Capt in room of Hilliard, promoted and removed from the list of Regtl Lt-Cols of Infy.

Infantry—Maj Charles Hight, Lt Col in S C, to be Lt Col.

18th N I—Capt Richard Rodney Ricketts, Lt-Col in S C, to be Maj, and Lt Charles Stuart Blair, Capt in S C, to be Capt, in room of Austin, promoted and removed from the list of Regtl Lt-Cols of Infy.

Infantry—Maj William Stevens Davis, Lt Col in S C, to be Lt Col.

15th N I—Capt Edward Tudor Boddam, Lt Col in S C, to be Maj.

Infy Genl List—Lt-Bt Capt Charles Rawson Oxley, to be Capt, in room of Hight promoted and removed from the list of Regtl Lt-Cols of Infy.

Infantry—Maj Charles Harry Wilson, S C, to be Lt-Col.

41st N I—Capt Alexander Bulstrade Cumberlege, Maj in S C, to be Maj, and Lt William Granville Sharp, Capt in S C, to be Capt, in room of Davis, promoted and removed from the list of Regtl Lt-Cols of Infy.

Infantry—Maj Alfred Fox Place, Lt Col in S C, to be Lt-Col.

34th L I—Capt James Davidson, Lt-Col in S C, to be Maj, and Lt Charles Hayter, Capt in S C, to be Capt, in room of Wilson, promoted and removed from the list of Regtl Lt Cols of Infy.

Infantry—Maj Thomas Sweet, Lt-Col in S C, to be Lt-Col.

21st N I—Capt John Wood Rideout, Lt-Col in S C, to be Maj, and Lt George Briggs, Capt in S C, to be Capt, in room of Place, promoted and removed from the list of Regtl Lt-Cols of Infy.

Infantry—Maj Henry Ernest Thesiger Williams, Lt-Col in 108th Foot, to be Lt-Col.

3rd M E R—Capt Charles Lopes Pereira, Maj in S C, to be Maj, and Lt Richard Ottley, Capt in S C, to be Capt, in room of Sweet, promoted and removed from the list of Regtl Lt-Cols of Infy.

Infantry—Maj Henry Lock, 108th Foot, to be Lt-Col.

3rd M E R—Capt Henry Leslie Grove, Maj in S C, to be Maj, and Lt Charles James Toller Whitlock, Capt in S C, to be Capt, in room of Williams, promoted and removed from the list of Regtl Lt-Cols of Infy.

Infantry—Maj Percy Scudamore Cunningham, Lt-Col in S C, to be Lt-Col.

3rd N I—Capt James Puckle, Lt-Col in S C, to be Maj, and Lt. Bt Capt Francis Hardinge Tyrrell, to be Capt, in room of Lock, promoted and removed from the list of Regtl Lt-Cols of Infy.

Infantry—Maj Henry Ambrose Hare, Lt-Col in S C, to be Lt-Col.

17th N I—Capt Percy Lee Holmes, Lt-Col in S C, to be Maj, and Lt Henry Honywood Hughes Hallett, Capt in S C, to be Capt, in room of Cunningham, promoted and removed from the list of Regtl Lt Cols of Infy.

Infantry—Maj Ernest Augustus Belford Travers, Lt-Col in S C, to be Lt-Col.

2nd N I—Capt Henry John Thomas Neild, Lt-Col in S C, to be Maj, and Lt Sidney Herbert Williams, Capt in S C, to be Capt, in room of Hare, promoted and removed from the list of Regtl Lt Cols of Infy.

Infantry—Maj Charles Scott Elliot, Lt Col in S C, to be Lt-Col.

1st M F—Capt Edward Bose Sladen, Maj in S C, to be Maj, and Lt John Edward Varty Rogers, Capt in 102nd Foot, to be Capt, in room of Travers, promoted and removed from the list of Regtl Lt Cols of Infy.

Infantry—Maj Alfred Chamberlain Lilly, S C, to be Lt-Col.

2nd E L I—Capt, Bt Maj, Henry Macfarlane Norris, to be Maj, and Lt William Stanes Daniell, Capt in 105th Foot, to be Capt, in room of Elliot, promoted and removed from the list of Regtl Lt-Cols of Infy.

Infantry—Maj Charles Thomas Harkness, Lt-Col in S C, to be Lt-Col.

4th N I—Capt Richard Clarke Babington, Lt Col in S C, to be Maj, and Lt William Charles Plant, Capt in S C, to be Capt in room of Lilly, promoted and removed from the list of Regtl Lt-Cols of Infy.

Infantry—Maj William Henry Apostoly Butler, to be Lt-Col.

23rd L I—Capt, Bt-Maj, Sussex William Lennox, to be Major, and Lt Stephen Edward Rice Butler, Capt in S C, to be Capt, in room of Harkness, promoted and removed from the list of Regtl Lt Cols of Infy.

36th N I—Capt George Robert Frederick Bardin, Maj in S C, to be Maj, and Lt John Tod McGoun, Capt in S C, to be Capt, from 9th Sept 1871, in room of Bird, deceased.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

Infantry—Lt-Col Henry Tucker Campbell, S C, from 6th Aug 1871, in room of McDougall, retired.

13th N I—Maj Henry Rhodes Morgan, Lt-Col in S C, and Capt Richard Samuel Roberts, S C, from 6th Aug 1871, in room of McDougall, retired.

Infantry—Lt-Col Edward Winterton Dun, S C, from 6th Aug 1871.

42nd N I—Maj Henry Imlach Bett, Lt Col in S C, and Capt Charles John Oswald Fitzgerald, S C, from 6th Aug, in room of Campbell, promoted and removed from the list of Regl Lt-Cols of Infy.

Infantry—Lt-Col William Serres, S C, from 6th Aug, 1871.

51st N I—Maj James Roper Boswall, Lt-Col in S C, and Lt Charles Joseph Stuart, Capt in S C, from 6th Aug, in room of Dun, promoted and removed from the list of Regtl Lt-Cols of Infy.

Infantry—Lt-Col William Herbert Cuming, S C, from 6th Aug 1871.

1st N I—Maj James George Roche Forlong, Lt-Col in S C, and Capt Edward William Flint, S C, from 6th Aug 1871, in room of Serres, promoted and removed from the list of Regtl Lt-Cols of Infy.

Infantry—Lt-Col Thomas Craufurd Longcroft, S C, from 6th Aug 1871.

16th N I—Maj Francis Mardall, Lt-Col in S C, and Capt Richard Smith Gray, S C, from 6th Aug 1871, in room of Cuming, promoted and removed from the list of Regtl Lt-Cols of Infy.

Infantry—Lt Col Alexander Kennedy Clark Kennedy, S C, from 6th Aug 1871.

46th N I—Maj Alfred Cooper, Lt Col in S C, and Capt Daniel Wilson Laughton, S C, from 6th Aug 1871, in room of Longcroft, promoted and removed from the list of Regtl Lt Cols of Infy.

Infantry—Lt Col Augustus Ritherdon, S C, from 6th Aug 1871.

28th N I—Maj Augustus Prichard, Lt Col in S C, and Capt Arthur Godfrey, S C, from 6th Aug 1871, in room of Kennedy, promoted and removed from the list of Regtl Lt-Cols of Infy.

Infantry—Lt Col John James Jenkins, S C, from 6th Aug 1871.

26th N I—Maj James Francis John Stevenson, Lt-Col in S C, and Capt Robert Tait, from 6th Aug, in room of Ritherdon, promoted and removed from the list of Regtl Lt-Cols of Infy.

Infantry—Lt Col Robson Benson, S C, from 6th Aug 1871.

11th N I—Maj Christian Disandt Grant, Lt Col in S C, and Capt John Lampen, S C, from 6th Aug 1871, in room of Jenkins, promoted and removed from the list of Regtl Lt Cols of Infy.

Infantry—Lt-Col William Napper Pace, S C, from 6th Aug 1871.

6th N I—Maj William Munro, S C, and Capt Edward Henry Prother, S C, from 6th Aug in room of Benson, promoted and removed from the list of Regtl Lt-Cols of Infy.

Infantry—Lt Col John Blick Spurgin, 102nd Foot, from 6th Aug 1871.

1st Madras Fusiliers—Maj John Woodcock, S C, and Capt Coryndon Thomas Patt Luxmoore, S C, from 6th Aug 1871, in room of Pace, promoted and removed from the list of Regtl Lt-Cols of Infy.

Infantry—Lt Col William Ramsay, from 6th Aug 1871.

10th N I—Maj Albert Gabagan, S C, and Capt Elphinstone Shaw, S C, from 6th Aug 1871, in room of Spurgin, promoted and removed from the list of Regtl Lt-Cols of Infy.

### MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,

Head Quarters, Madras, 1st November 1871.

Asst Surg H G Hall, of the Depy Inspr Genl's Dept, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, is directed to proceed to Saugor, and do duty with the 3rd Regt Mad Lt Cav, during the employment of Surg Maj Williamson on other duty.

The following orders are confirmed:—

14th Oct—By the Officer Comdg Pegu Division, directing Maj D Shaw, S C, to continue to officiate as Asst Adjt-Genl of the Pegu Div, until relieved.

18th Oct—By the Officer Comdg 2nd Battn 10th Foot, appointing Lt-Col C Barlow to assume temporary command of the Battn during the absence of Col Annesley on court-martial duty at Port Blair.

20th Oct—By the Comdt 25th N I, appointing Capt A J Howes, attached to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Maj Mottet, on leave.

20th Oct—By the Officer Comdg Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, appointing Maj F Gadsden, S C, to officiate as Asst Adjt-Genl, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, from the 14th Oct, during the absence on leave of Lt-Col Gib, or until further orders.

24th Oct—By the Officer Comdg Mysore Division, appointing Lance Serg G Whittle, 1st Battn 21st Fusiliers, Acting Gar Hospl Serg, vice Campbell.

4th Oct—By the Comdt 3rd Lt Infy, appointing Capt H Porteous, attached to officiate as 1st Wing Subaltern, vice Capt F. H. Tyrrell, appointed Quarter Master.

25th Oct—By the Comdt 1st Regt N I, appointing Maj H S Robinson to officiate as 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer, Capt G Tyndall as Wing Officer, and Lt and Qr Mr, F R B Byrch as Adjt, without prejudice to their other duties, with effect from the 25th Oct, during the absence on leave of Lt-Col W E White.

24th Oct—By the Officer Comdg Ceded Districts, directing the issue of half an ounce of common salt per horse per diem to the whole of the horses of the B Batt D Brig R H A for 30 days.

28th Oct—By the Comdt 28th Regt N I, appointing Lt-Col R G Lewis to officiate as 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer, Capt A T Cox as Wing Officer, and Lt A J Shaw as Adjt, the two latter officers without prejudice to their other duties, vice Lt Col Robson, on Lt and Bt Capt G Godfrey proceeding to Madras on court martial duty.

Leave of absence:—

H R H the Field Marshal C-in-C has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Capt and Bt Maj G F Blair, 23rd Brig R A, from 19th Sept 1871 to 15th Mar 1872, at the recommendation of a medical board.

The following posting is ordered:—

Surgeon J FitzGerald to attached 4th Regt Lt Cav.

The following orders are confirmed:—

6th June 1871—By the Officer Comdg Jubulpore, directing Asst Surg W Price, 21st Regt N I, to assume medical charge of detach 3rd Mad Lt Cav from Surg W R Rice, MD, with effect from 3rd June 1870.

28th June 1871—By the Officer Comdg 41st Regt N I, appointing Apothy R H Legge, doing duty Depy Inspr-Genl's Dept, Indian Medical Service, to assume medical charge of the corps, vice Asst Surg Kearney in arrest, or until further orders.

Leave of absence:—

Staff Corps—Capt R S Jago, doing duty, Convalescent Depot, Wellington, from 27th Oct, or date of departure—Madras S C, to appear before a medical board.

18th Hussars—Capt F A S Macnock, in extension to the 8th June 1871—Neermull, private affairs.

18th Hussars—Ct W E Bolton, in extension to the 8th June 1871—Neermull, private affairs.

45th Foot—Col A W Parish, CB, to England, on medical certificate, by the first available troopship from Bombay, to appear before a medical board—unfit to do duty with troops.

60th Rifles—Capt J S H Algar, 3rd Batt, from 20th Oct, or date of departure—Bombay, S C, to appear before a medical board.

### NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, Nov. 11.)

Mr. John Walter Sherer, C.S.I., Dist. and Sess. Judge of Allahabad, has been granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 16th November 1871.

In continuation of the Notification from this Department No. 105SA., dated 27th October last, Mr. William Lumley Louis, District Superintendent of Police, Etah, has been granted fifteen months' furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, with effect from the date he may avail himself of the same.

Dr William Gormley May, Offg Civ Surg, Agra, to hold charge of the Lunatic Asylum at that station, with effect from the 16th October, and during the absence on leave of Dr Alexander Christison.

Mr. Henry George Keene, Dis and Sess Judge, is transferred from Seharunpore to Agra.

Mr William George Probyn, District and Sess Judge, is transferred from Agra to Seharunpore.

Mr Frederic Henry Fisher, Ast Mag and Collr, Banda, is invested with the full powers of a Mag as described in sec 22 of Act XXV of 1861, as a special case, and subject to the result of the next examination.

The services of Mr. John Douglas Sandford, Registrar of the High Court of Judicature, N-W-P, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

### PUNJAB ORDERS.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Nov. 9.)

Capt M Millett, Dist Supt of Police, Multan, has been granted a second month's furlough in India under section 12 of the furlough rules of 1868.

Capt O Menzies, Dist Supt of Police, Lahore, having reported his arrival in Bombay on the 28th ult, is granted the usual subsidiary leave to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

Lt-Col E N Perkins, Dist Supt of Police, Ludiana, having reported his arrival at Bombay on the 2nd inst, is granted the usual subsidiary leave to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

In Punjab Order No 329, of 26th Sept 1871, granting leave on medical certificate to Capt F Hammond, 5th Punjab Cavalry, add the words, "in extension of privilege leave."

Lt E J DeLautour, Hazara Mountain Bat, is granted leave of absence from the 1st Nov. 1871, or from such date as he may avail himself of the same, to proceed to Bombay preparatory to furlough to Europe.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Brigade Order, Punjab Frontier Force, dated 12th Oct 1871, appointing Asst Surg K M Downie, MB, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Dep Inspr Genl of Hospitals, Native Troops, for employment, temporarily, in the Punjab Frontier Force, to the medical charge of the Corps of Guides, and to the civil medical duties at Hoti Mardan, vice Asst Surg G Griffith, until further orders.

Asst Surg G Griffith, on being relieved by Dr Downie, is replaced at the disposal of the Dy Inspr Genl of Hospitals for employment under the orders of the Brigr-Genl Comg the Peshawur District.

Dated 24th October 1871, notifying the temporary appointment of Asst Surg J Lloyd, MD, to the medical charge of the Brigade Staff of the Punjab Frontier Force from the 4th Sept to the 14th Oct 1871, during the absence of Surg H Thom, MD, on duty in Agror.

Abbottabad Station Order, dated 4th Sept 1871, directing Asst Surg J Lloyd, MD, 5th Goorkha Regt, to afford medical aid to the Head Quarters and Wing 3rd Punjab Infantry, to the Troop 4th Punjab Cavalry, and to the Peshawur Mountain Battery, in addition to his other duties, vice Surg Thom, proceeded on duty to Agror.

Dated 20th October 1871, directing Surg H Thom, MD, 3rd Punjab Infantry, to afford medical aid to the Head Quarters and Wing 5th Goorkha Regt, and to the Troop 4th Punjab Cavalry, in addition to his other duties, vice Asst Surg Lloyd, proceeded on duty to Agror.

Dera Ghazi Khan Station Order, dated 3rd Oct 1871, appointing Lt A N Sandilands, 6th Punjab Infantry, to be Station Staff Officer, vice Capt Hammond, who vacates the appointment on obtaining general leave.

Dera Ismail Khan Station Order, dated 24th Oct 1871, appointing Lt G. Gaisford, 5th Punjab Infantry, Station Staff Officer of the details left in cantonments, in the place of Capt F Lance, proceeded with the head-quarters of the different native corps composing the garrison towards Girni.

Dated 24th October 1871, appointing Capt F Lance Staff Officer to the under-noted force proceeding on service to Girni:—

Head-quarters and 348 rifles, 1st Sikh Infantry.
Head-quarters and 313 rifles, 5th Punjab Infantry.
Head-quarters and 83 sabres, 2nd Punjab Cavalry.
Head-quarters No. 3 Light Field Battery.

5th Punjab Cavalry—Regimental Order, dated 30th Sept 1871, appointing Capt F Hammond, 2nd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Squad Officer, during the time Major Millet may officiate as Comdt, or until further orders.

Dated 30th Sept 1871, making the following offg appointments with effect from the 31st July 1871, during the absence of Capt Hammond on sick leave, or until further orders.

Lt W J Yousden, 1st Squadron Sub, to offic as 2nd Squad officer, in addition to his other duties.

Lt J B Watts, 2nd Squad Sub, to officiate as 3rd Squad officer, in addition to his other duties.

Mr H S Tanner, Ex Eng, 4th grade, from the 1st Division, Sirhind Canal, to the office of Chief Eng and Joint-Secy to Govt Punjab, P W D, Irrigation Branch, as a temporary arrangement.

Mr Tanner left the 1st Division, Sirhind Canal, on the 27th Oct, and joined the Chief Engr's office on the forenoon of the 1st Nov 1871.

Lt J B Linsell, R E, Asst Eng, 2nd grade, from the Delhi division, Western Jumna Canal, to the Peshawur Irrigation Project.

Lt-Col W Elwyn, Cantonment Mag, Peshawur, obtained privilege leave of absence from the 20th August 1871 to the 29th Sept 1871, both days inclusive.

Mr G W Rivaz, Asst Commr, received charge as Supt of the Jail at Ferozpore, from Surg-Maj H F Williams, M.D., on the 16th of Oct 1871.

Mr J G Cordery, Offg Dep Commr, Gujeranwala, is invested with the powers described in section 445 A of Act VIII of 1869.

Mr J Sime, B A, Principal Govt College, Delhi, has obtained one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 4th Oct 1871.

Mr R Dick, M A, Prof Govt College, Delhi, is appointed to offic as Principal Govt College, Delhi, during the absence on leave of Mr J Sime.

The following Station Order by the Officer Commanding at Rajanpore, No. 224, dated 2nd Oct. 1871, is confirmed:—

Asst. Surg. R. Power, offig. in medical charge 3rd Punjab Cavalry, having reported his return on the 27th Sept. from the leave on medical certificate granted him in *Punjab Gazette* Order No. 218, dated 3rd June 1871, will receive over charge of the Civil Dispensary from Asst. Surg. W. F. Murray, M B., in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 27th Sept. 1871.

Surg. R. S. Bateson, on return from furlough, is appointed to the civil medical charge of Ambala, and Supt of the Jail at that station.

Asst Surg C W Calthrop, on being relieved of the civil medical charge of Ambala, will offic as Civil Surg of Shahpore.

Asst Surg A S Lethbridge, MD, is appointed Civil Surg of Shahpore, but will continue to offic as Supt of the Central Jail, Lahore.

The following extract from Station Orders issued by the Officer Comg at Abbottabad, No 505, of 4th Sept 1878, is confirmed:—

With the concurrence of the Depy Commr, Asst Surg J Lloyd, MD, 5th Goorkha Regt, is appointed to the medical charge of the Civil Station and Dispensary from this date, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Surg Thom, 3rd Punjab Infantry, on duty in Agror, or until further orders.

Mr W Carey, M D, in civil medical charge of Rohtak, has obtained six months' leave to Europe on private affairs from 15th April 1872, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same, under the revised Uncovenanted Leave Rules of 1864, together with 30 days' subsidiary leave on full pay, under section 11, rule 4, of the Civil Service Leave Code.

The following extract from Station Orders by the Officer Commanding at Attock, dated 6th October 1871, is confirmed:—

Pending further instructions, Staff Asst Sur A Thomson, MD, will assume medical charge of the Civil Station and Lock Hospital, in addition to his other duties.

Mr T O Wilkinson, Asst Commr, having reported his return from England on the 28th Oct 1871, is allowed the usual subsidiary leave to enable him to join his appointment. Mr Wilkinson is posted to the Ferozpore District.

Maj J S Tighe, Offg Comr and Supt Dehli Division, is allowed subsidiary leave of absence for 30 days on full pay, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same, to enable him to appear before the Medical Board at Bombay, with a view to his obtaining furlough to Europe on medical certificate under the regulations of 1868.

In correction of Gazette Order No. 1816, dated 1st Nov 1871, Mr. Edward Piercy Henderson, Asst Comr, is posted to the Ambala instead of the Delhi District.

Mr A R Bulman, Asst Comr, having reported his return from furlough to Europe on the forenoon of the 28th October 1871, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him in *Punjab Gazette* Order No 291, dated 25th Jan 1870, is hereby cancelled.

Mr Bulman is posted to the Gujerat District.

The undermentioned Asst Comrs reported their arrival at Lahore on the dates specified opposite their respective names:—

Mr B Steedman, 21st October 1871.
Mr E P Henderson, 1st November 1871.
Mr A Christie, 7th November 1871.

At the recommendation of the Municipal Committee of Multan, the Hon the Lt-Govr is pleased to sanction the imposition of a license tax of Rs. 6 per annum on all Dog Carts, and Rs. 2 per annum on all Ekkas, within the limits of the Municipality of Multan.

### THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

### REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having reduced the Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half, the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale:—

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### THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

IN the beginning of January the size of this Paper will be altered to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual Subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

*Bombay Gazette* Office, September 1, 1871.

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### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DE LIMA—November 13th, at Mazagon, Mrs. M. de Lima, aged 49 years, deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BREEKS—November 4th, at Bishops-Town, the wife of J. W. Breeks, Esq., of a son.

BIRD—November 9th, at Trichinopoly, the wife of Captain H. W. Bird, Cadre 6th Cavalry, and Cantonment Magistrate, of a son.

EARLE—November 4th, at Kishnaghur, the wife of Fred. J. Earle, M.D., Civil Surgeon, prematurely, of a son.

MALCOLM—November 7th, at South Wynaad, the wife of John R. Malcolm, Esq., of a daughter.

POYSER—November 9th, at Meerut, the wife of Veterinary Surgeon R. Poyser, A Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, of a daughter.

### NOTICE.

The *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India.

Subscription for One Year from November 1, 1871 .. ..Rs. 44

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*Bombay Gazette* Office, 2nd October 1871.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

*Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

## The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1871.

THE *Times of India* has shown such remarkably good taste in striking out of the letters it has published about Mr. Crawford every suggestion that bore the impress of private malice and every statement of facts of which the perfect accuracy was not beyond suspicion, that it is naturally shocked at the indelicacy of one of our correspondents, who has presumed to criticize somewhat freely the public conduct of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. We are sorry to have offended our contemporary's nice sense of honour and fair play by allowing our correspondent to pay the Governor some ironical compliments on the results of his five years' administration, but we have yet to learn what are the objectionable passages, transgressing the "just limits" of criticism, in the letter referred to. A "gentleman," who writes to the *Times of India* on the subject, only says generally that letters like that signed "Another of H. E.'s devoted Admirers" are "to be reprehended," and he reprehends them accordingly, without, however, explaining what it is that is reprehensible. This "gentleman" further offers some reflections on the position and duties of the Press, and the obligations of loyal subjects in India, which are of so interesting and valuable a character that, in gratitude, we transcribe them here:—

> "The Press, it appears to me, in admitting such productions, only lowers its own position and influence; and, in so doing, loses the power for good which, if properly conducted, it should, and does, exercise over the general public.
>
> "In this country, of all others, no well-disposed subject should deliberately endeavour, however unsuccessfully, to lessen the respect due to Her Majesty's representative, while, I am of opinion, such letters as the above should not be penned by any one styling himself a gentleman."

We do not know that our correspondent does "style himself" a gentleman; as a rule, it is only snobs who find it necessary to be always asserting their claim to that title. Take him all in all, perhaps he has as much of the gentleman in him as most men have who enjoy that title; but it is difficult to draw the line, so much depending on the tone of good society in any place where one happens to be. Was not Hamlet "the glass of fashion and the mould of form" in the court of Elsinore; and yet did not this fine gentleman describe himself as—"very proud, "revengeful, ambitious; with more offences at "my beck than I have thoughts to put them in, "imagination to give them shape, or time to act "them in?" It is quite possible, therefore, that our correspondent may be a very good sort of man, and yet not possess all the qualifications that go to make up the perfect gentleman in Bombay. All that we know of him is that he tries to speak the truth and to pay his debts, and that a more gentlemanly citizen in these respects—though they may not be of much account—is not to be found in the course of an hour's drive from Bombay Castle to Malabar Point.

We pass over the kind advice the *Times of India's* censor gives to the press. It is very nice to be told that if we are good boys, always minding what His Excellency says, and showing an anxious desire to do our duty in that humble state of life to which it has pleased Providence to call us, we shall have our share of pudding like our betters, and be allowed to enjoy that legitimate and wholesome "influence" which a wise patron always grants to obsequious clients. There is more serious matter in the charge that we have failed in loyal duty to the Queen in "deliberately endeavouring to lessen the respect "due to Her Majesty's representative." It was Lord Palmerston, we believe, who once laid it down as a rule that no man can ever be written down except by himself; and "in this country of all others," where reverence for authority is a popular instinct, Her Majesty's representative can have nobody but himself to thank if he ever lose the respect due to his high station. That the Government of Bombay has unhappily fallen very low in public estimation is a fact too notorious to be denied. We shall not now investigate the causes of this loss of *prestige* and consideration, or say more than that much of the popular dissatisfaction with the conduct of our rulers must be attributed to the mystery that still surrounds the purchase of the Elphinstone property and the negligence and want of candour of the Government in its dealings with the Municipality. His Excellency the Governor is too able a man not to know that it depends upon himself alone to clear his reputation in these matters before he leaves Bombay, and that, meanwhile, smooth compliments from the press would be but "censure in disguise."

* * *

RECENT notice has been directed towards the unsatisfactory nature of our milk supply. Although subjects of domestic economy are not, perhaps, always interesting to all our readers, such an important article of diet as milk, essential as it is to all and every human being, has perhaps greater claim on our attention than the others; and when we see in England a journal established, the *Milk Journal*, devoted mainly to its consideration and discussion, a passing notice may be permitted. We have already, some few months back, dwelt upon the general features and conditions that prove milk to be good and sound in its composition; we shall not therefore reiterate further than just to remind our housewives that pure milk, or milk of average quality, should never show less than 6 *per cent.* of cream, it should be *quite* opaque, have no sediment, and be *white* in colour, whether it be boiled or not. Such are the general signs that any cursory examination of a morning will detect, and which will be sufficient to ensure in all probability if not a thoroughly pure at any rate a healthy supply. If these signs are present, we may be assured that the article is a natural, and not a manufactured, product. It would be a useful amusement just to gum on the side of a talc glass a piece of paper, equally divided into fifty or a hundred parts, and place some of the daily supply of milk in it, which in twelve to twenty-four hours would register the percentage of cream without further trouble. The housekeeper would then know what quality of milk was being supplied, and could give daily information to the tradesman of his villany or adulteration. However easy it may be to manufacture milk, it is a simple impossibility to produce cream which shall rise from that milk, and it is well to recollect that six per cent is the *lowest* percentage for pure milk.

Milk differs materially in quality, not only with reference to the nature of the animal supplying it, but also often from the physical conditions of the animal itself—its age, its health, its feeding. It was until very recently a popular and received idea that the *breed* of cattle had much to do with the quality of the milk supplied. It appears now, after a series of careful and lengthened experiments, that it is the *quantity* only, and not the *quality*, that is improved by breed and caste. A series of investigations have been made by two Professors of the University of Sweden into the daily composition of the milk furnished by fifteen cows throughout last year. The cows were chosen as follows:—five came from Ayrshire, five from Pembrokeshire, and five were Swedish cows. The conclusion arrived at was, "that the composition of the milk of uniformly well-fed cows is, therefore, *very uniform*, and scarcely varies throughout the year, whatever may be the change in temperature, weather, &c." It resolves itself, therefore, into this: Feed our cows properly, and pure milk must be given. Our municipal and cantonment arrangements should have this matter in their codes, and by strictly enforcing simple rules with reference to the housing, care, and provender of milch cattle, the supply of pure milk in India will be as certain as in Alderney or Scotland. As many of the letters in our own columns, and those of our contemporaries, forcibly point out, the poorer classes in our cantonments, and almost all inhabitants of large towns and cities, from their inability to keep private dairies, suffer from the careless way in which the milk supply is procured. Those who can't help themselves are the very people to whom the authorities can be useful, and they have a direct and incontrovertible claim for protection and legal interference. There is more also in this milk question than merely the supply of the wants of young and sickly persons, to whom pure and nutritious milk is so essential. Every one comes under its influence, if not as in milk, yet in butter, which is another article of our Indian dietary, so rarely procurable of even fair quality, and yet for the bad supply of which there is no reasonable excuse. Good milk makes good butter, and nothing more is required. Yet the one and the other is to hand also. About one ounce of butter is used by every person each day, and, if cooking is included, even more than that is the average. If cream is deficient, or has been removed from milk, the supply of butter is directly reduced, and so the consumer is robbed in a double direction.

We must not shut our eyes either to the fact that this article of diet is frequently, because so easily, adulterated. Other fats, such as beef and mutton dripping, potato or other starches, and even in some instances plaster of Paris, are common adjuncts to our butter "pats." Careless manipulation mixes a large proportion of cheese with some samples, and although it is a most fortunate fact,—and we give it with some pleasure,—that injurious or poisonous substances are not as a rule admixtures with either milk or butter, it is nevertheless dishonesty of the clearest kind to adulterate such an essential article of diet. Of course in these remarks we exclude the "lobsters" and "shrimps," so facetiously described by our Allahabad friend, the *Pioneer!* Simple means are again at the disposal of our housewife if she cares to look into the quality and composition of the butter she buys. Gradual melting will separate the other fats if present, for butter melts *first* and at a very *low* temperature, while the peculiar taste and smell of the adulterants evince themselves immediately.

Neither must we think that we are singular in Bombay, nor indeed in India, in having to bemoan an adulterated and unsatisfactory milk supply. The "*Milk Journal*," to which we referred above, in a very recent number states that in London no less than 80 *per cent.* of the milk sold in the metropolis is either skimmed, "simpsoned" (watered), or *both*. Having, as we have shown, so much power of detection and check upon adulteration in our own hands as regards these two articles of our daily food, it might be put more into force than it is individually, and depend upon it something like a common onslaught, and concerted refusal to receive weakened or impure supplies, would materially tend to lessen their production and sale. A continuance of such opposition, with an offer of a fair remunerative price for the pure article, would, especially if supported and assisted by some municipal authority, speedily lead to a lasting improvement, and the establishment of a healthier and more satisfactory state of affairs. A cook is a far more agreeable caller than a doctor; the latter visitor's services can materially be curtailed, if our readers will only for themselves condescend for a time to look into the quality of their food supplies, ensuring thereby not only their children's, but also their own, well-being. Milk is perhaps the most important, and so might come first.

* * *

WE cordially congratulate Mr. A. C. Gumpert on his advancement to the rank of Consul General for the Austro-Hungarian Empire in Bombay. As Consul for both Germany and Austria, Mr. Gumpert has skilfully achieved the difficult task of serving two masters well and faithfully; and it is gratifying to record this fresh mark of the appreciation in which his services, as an able and energetic representative of the interests of Austria in the East, are held by the Emperor Francis Joseph.

BARON RICHTHOFEN is about to start on another tour through parts of Northern China. On this occasion he proposes to visit Shensi, Kansah, and Northern Sychuen.

THE *Englishman* now says that the rumour to which it recently referred regarding the separation of the offices of Chairman to the Justices and Commissioner of Police was premature.

IT is said that the Maharajahs of Travancore and Vizianagram propose paying a visit to Madras in March next to bid farewell to Lord Napier on his approaching departure for England. It is very probable that the other celebrities of the Madras Presidency will follow suit.

A NOTIFICATION appears in the *Punjab Gazette* that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, under the provisions of section 14 of Act XX. of 1871, is pleased to exempt persons paying less than *one rupee* land revenue annually from the local rate cess!

NUMBERS of the inhabitants of Meshid and other places in Persia have taken refuge in Herat, Seistan, and Beloochistan, owing to the famine in their homes. The correspondent of the Agra paper says that the price of food-grains, which was already high in the latter districts, has again risen, and that fever had broken out at Seistan.

WE (*Indian Daily News*) hear that Colonel Dunbar, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, now in charge of the Commissariat elephants proceeding to join the Camp of the Left Wing of the Expeditionary Forces at Cachar, has been ordered to take up charge of the Commissariat Department at Benares. The above-mentioned officer leaves the frontier shortly, or as soon as he is relieved by Mr. Nuthall, the Superintendent of the Kheddas at Dacca, who has been appointed to take charge of the animals.

### MILITARY ITEMS.

SURGEON MAJOR WIEHE, M.D., general duty, Poona, has been appointed to the office of Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Indian Troops.

THE Superintending Engineer at Dowlaishwaram, Upper Godavery, having urged upon the Madras Government the necessity for the employment of a company of Sappers and Miners on several important works now in progress, Government have detailed the K company Sapper and Miners, now at Bellary, for the duty, on the distinct understanding however that they be not broken up into small detachments, nor be sent into unhealthy districts.

### NOTES OF A JOURNEY HOME.

### UP THE DANUBE TO VIENNA.

VIENNA, 18TH AUGUST.

I HAVE been reading an account of the Danube tour in a guide-book of Murray's, published in 1844, and it is amusing to contrast the excursion as I have just made it with what it was quarter of a century ago. A few passages from the volume are worth quoting:—"Hitherto the navigation of this main artery of Europe has been almost exclusively downward, and, with little or no aid from sails or oars, accomplished by flat-bottomed barges or rafts, constructed in the very rudest manner, because they were to be broken up as timber at the end of the voyage." But at this time there was a newly-established line of steamers, which made the voyage down the stream as follows:—From Vienna to Constantinople, by the mouth of the Danube, in 13 days, or, taking the cut across land from Czernavoda to Kustanji in 11 days. "Under favourable circumstances the voyage up may be made in 15 or 16 days, exclusive of a quarantine of 10 days at Orsova. . . . . The portion of the river between Drenkova and Skela Gladova being impracticable for steamers, on account of the rapidity of the current, passengers are conveyed from one point to the other in row-boats, touching at Orsova by the way. . . . The sand banks of the Danube are so numerous and intricate that it is no uncommon occurrence for a steamer to stick upon one for 8 or 10 hours until it can be lightened by the entire removal of the cargo. . . . The upward voyage against the stream should be avoided."

Availing yourself of the railway through Hungary as far as Bazias, and of the line from Rustzuk to Varna, you can now go from Vienna to Constantinople in 3 days, or by the same route from Constantinople to Vienna in 4 days. In the former case you have about a day, in the latter about two days, on the river, and the finest of the scenery is on the route. Having time to spare I have come by steamer all the way from Rustzuk to Vienna, and, including a stay of forty hours at Pest, the time occupied by the voyage from Constantinople has been exactly 7 days. There has been neither quarantine nor interruption of the navigation to annoy us. I found the fares from Constantinople to Vienna to be as follows:—1st class, 304½ francs; 2nd class, 213¾ francs. You get coupons for the different stages of the voyage, available for a month, and the same tickets answer either for the railway from Bazias to Vienna, or for the steamer. I observe that mixed tickets are issued at a cost of 283¾ francs for first class from Constantinople to Bazias, and for second class by the railway from the latter place to Vienna. The Danube steamers are swift, elegant, and commodious, offering every comfort the traveller can expect. They are built on the American principle, and as only the first class passengers have a right to be on the saloon deck (which on the steamers in the Levant and the Black Sea is open to those of the second class also), it is desirable in the case of the sight-seer to pay the higher fare. In other respects the second-class accommodation seemed perfectly satisfactory. The stewards are of the smart Vienhese type, and dress in the swallow-tail coat, but their ceremonious costume doesn't in the least check their natural good-humour. Red and white wines are included in the fare, and a very refreshing soda water is supplied, but has to be paid for extra. I had heard alarming stories about mosquitos on the river. Murray, in his 1844 guide book, says, "The mosquitoes, gnats, &c., are excruciating, especially in the lower part of the river; and to escape this plague it may be prudent to take a mosquito net" I did not see, feel, or hear of, a single mosquito on all the voyage.

We left Constantinople in a fine steamer of the Austrian Lloyd Company at 4 P.M. on the 11th instant. The departures for Vienna are, I should mention, twice a week. We sailed, of course, through the Bosphorus—surely the most enchanting of straits. The Black Sea—called "black" on account of its storms—behaved very kindly to us on our trip to Varna, which we reached at 8 on the morning of the 12th. After breakfast in the refreshment room we left the Varna station at 10-30. The railway ride to Rustzuk (140 miles), though a not very interesting part of Bulgaria, lasted till about 6 in the evening, when we found the steamer Sophie ready to start and the tables set for dinner. Several passengers for Bucharest left us at Rustzuk; a railway would take them from Giurgevo, on the other side of the river, to their destination. We sailed all night, and on the 13th stopped for a few minutes at the Turkish town and fortress of Widdin, which with its mosques and minarets looks well from the river. The scenery on both sides of the river during this day's sail was flat and uninteresting. About 8 at night we reached Turu Severin, where the steamer stayed till 3 next morning. We had thus an opportunity of landing in a Roumanian town. Turu Severin owes its growth and importance to the Danube Steam Ship Company which has large workshops there. About five in the morning we passed what is called the "Iron Gate"—not far from the Hungarian frontier. Though we passed the "Gate," none of us saw it. The name is misleading. I expected to find the banks of the river close and wall-like at this part. But I was disappointed. The "Iron Gate" is the fanciful Turkish name for a ledge of rocks which at low water forms the most serious obstacle to the easy navigation of the river. No sign of the existence of the rocks was visible when we passed. At this place, however, the scenery becomes very attractive, and continues so for the greater part of the day. At Alt-Orsova, on the river's left bank, there was a careful inspection of baggage by Austrian customs officers. Leaving it about 7 A.M. we had a delightful sail through scenery which is reckoned by good judges grander than that of any other river in Europe. The Defile of Kazan is the most famous part. On the north side of the river you have the Carpathians, and on the south a branch of the Alps. The river becomes exceedingly narrow, closed in by precipitous and picturesque hills, and often you look in vain for an outlet. We reached Bazias at 2-45 P.M., and here most of the passengers left the steamer to go on by train to Vienna. Bazias is a railway terminus and nothing else. After leaving it the scenery on the river became again monotonous. Semendria was reached at 6 P.M., Belgrade at 8, and a few minutes' further sail, across the mouth of the Save (the boundary between Slavonia and Servia) brought us to Semlin. Soldiers stationed at short intervals by the river side indicate the care of the riverain powers in exacting the customs due to them. During the night we passed Peterwardein and Neusatz, and at 9 A.M. on the 15th the picturesque ruins of the castle of Erdod. The Danube, like the Rhine, though not in the same degree, is famous for its old castles. At Mohacs we took in coal. The steam-ship company has extensive coal beds in this locality. A railway leads to them, and also to the town of Fünfkirchen. We got to Pest at 2 on the morning of the 16th. The two days we spent in the twin cities of Pest and Buda, the new and old capitals of Hungary, were most enjoyable. Pest is a handsome, lively city, with fine broad streets, which it is a great pleasure to one fresh from the narrow ill-paved bazaars of Oriental cities to walk upon. The edifices close to the river side are particularly grand. Tramways run everywhere, and appear to have been in existence here for a long time. There is no lack of good hotels and restaurants, and the Pest beer deserves honourable mention. Besides the "places of interest" and other attractions in the city there is a fine public park and zoological garden in the neighbourhood, easily reached by the tramway, and much frequented in the evening. I was surprised to find the Hungarian costume nowhere. It seems to have been quite given up here. I am told this is owing to the change of sentiment brought about by the recent alteration in the Constitution. In Buda (reached from Pest by a magnificent suspension bridge, 400 yards in length) there are the picturesque height of the Blocksberg, and the Emperor's palace and grounds in the fortress, to visit. We found an easy way of going up to the quarter of Buda known as the Fortress. You ascend by means of a short railway, which is one of the greatest curiosities I have seen. It is worked by means of a stationary engine and wire-rope, no locomotive being employed, and the incline is certainly not less than forty-five degrees. The trip up or down occupies only about half a minute. We spent a few hours most enjoyably in a trip by tramway, on the Buda side, to a rural district called Auwinkel, where there are charming walks, capital restaurants, and a hill from which a fine view is to be had. The people hereabouts know how to make the most of their pleasant places. To any visitor to Pest Buda I would say, dine and stroll at Auwinkel. Another lovely spot to visit is the Margarethen insel, an island a little up the river from Pest, and a most fashionable resort in the evening. There are mineral baths and mineral drinks to be had here, as at different parts of Buda, and the bath house is quite palatial in its beauty and dimensions. The island is altogether kept in charming order. Steamers run at short intervals between it and the quay.

Pest to Vienna is by rail a journey of 8½ hours, by steamer 22 or 23 hours. You can go down the river from Vienna to Pest in about 13 hours. As I have said I sailed up. We left Pest at 6 yesterday evening, in a much smaller steamer than the one that brought us thither, and reached this city to-day about 5 P.M. Comorn was passed during the night, and Presburg at 10-30 A.M. From the river there is a good view of Presburg and its ruined castle, which are places of great interest in Hungarian history. Some fine scenery was passed in the course of the day. A feature in the river is the immense number of floating mills moored in it, and having the stream as their motive power. When near Vienna the passengers remove to a still smaller steamer which takes them up to the city by a Canal that forms an artificial branch of the Danube, and which leaves the river two or three miles above the city. Sailing up the Canal the passenger has on his right hand the prater, an enormous public park, of which Vienna is justly proud.

The Danube tour has been to me interesting and enjoyable. Travelling is as comfortable there as I have ever found it, and the length of the journey, even against the stream, is not so long as to make it wearisome.

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 11TH NOV., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was steady.

Fair Dhollera, 7 1/16d.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight, 1s. 11 9/16d.

Oriental Bank shares, £43.

Chartered „ „ £25.

„ Mercantile „ £14.

Hongkong and Shanghai, £43.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper .............. 93¼.
5 „ ditto .............. 93¾.
5½ „ ditto .............. 109½.

Total Coin in Banks of England and France, £48,375,000.

Total Notes in Banks of England and France, £116,875,000.

Consols for Account, 93½.

Arrivals from Bombay—John Mandeville, Challenger, and City of Tanjore.

### HAMY'S SONG.

*Air, "Bonnie Dundee."*

1.

To the Bombay Rate-payers 'twas Hamy (*a*) that said,
(When things looked so black each one wished himself dead,)
"We've been sold, swamped, and sat on by flighty A. C.
So now let's look elsewhere for H. O. P. E.
He'll call up resources as only *he* can,
He'll make out such schedules as *all* men may scan,
Without being bamboozled, bewildered, at sea,
As we've been more than once by the former M. C.

2.

It's jist possible, freens, he'll turn out a bore,
And more bother give than the First Theodore; (*b*)
But he's sharp, he's hardworking, he's chockfull of 'jee,'
And he's *steady*, which was *not* our former M. C.
So jist mak' up your minds to spend thousands three,
Or four, every month on this H. O. P. E.,
And, mind ye, the sooner this sad job is o'er,
You'll clear *this* Abyssinia (*c*) of *this* Theodore!

3.

Nae doubt the Suratees will grumble a wee
At losing the meanwhile *their* H. O. P. E.;
But surely *this* thought *must* with pride them elate,
'*Our* Hope can alone Bombay muddles set straight!'
So come, fill up a bumper of Bodger's best fizz;
With Hope's salary raised let *our* hopes too be *riz*;
And on *my* (*d*) testimonial may *this* be engraved,
'By *Hamy's* advice Bombay's *bacon* was saved.'"

NOTES.—(*a*.) Hamy—familiar (but *not* contemptuous), for Hamilton Maxwell.

(*b*.) Reference to a number of valuable documents has elicited the fact that H—pe's name is Theodore.

(*c*.) Abyssinia—a goal, my cockalora. Abyss-in-yer! Explanation *tray*, my gallant geeoshaphats! If not, bustle the author a bit.

(*d*.) Of *course* he'll get one.

### THINK OF THE POOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Managers of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, have done a good thing in bringing their railway down to the Fort; the West-end swells are benefited thereby, and the Company bags a good many rupees daily. Why does not the Great Indian Peninsula Railway follow the example set them by their Rampart Row brother? I venture to prophesy that the older concern in Elphinstone Circle will add considerably to their passenger income if they also run their trains to the Fort, somewhere near the Mint, say, and establish a roadway station at the Carnac, another opposite the Musjid Bunder, or better near the Jail.—Yours obediently, EAST.

### THE PILOT SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is reported that a large sum of money (about Rs. 50,000 or thereabouts) has been allowed to accumulate in the coffers of the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, to the credit of the few schooners of the Bombay Harbour and Pilotage Board. Will the President of the Harbour Board say why so large an amount has been allowed to accumulate, and for what object is the amount intended? I believe, if the ruling of the Government order on the subject were rightly interpreted, the amount in question would have found its way as part of the monthly earnings of the pilotage establishment; and now, as there is actually a surplus, I would suggest that it be profitably employed in forming the nucleus of a pension fund for the benefit of old servants, who, from age or otherwise, may be incapacitated for further employ. As at present circumstanced it would be impossible for the pilots to subscribe so much as to enable them to form a fund among themselves, in consequence of the increased demand on their slender purse; and by the Harbour Board coming to their aid, and placing the accumulated amount to form such a fund, the Board will confer an inestimable boon on a class of public servants who richly merit our commiseration.—Yours, &c. O.

### EUROPEANS *versus* EURASIANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A correspondent, in your issue of yesterday, signing himself "One of the Guards," accuses me, along with "One of Them," of having "put forth some novel arguments to prove that Eurasians are unfairly dealt with as compared to the Europeans." I do not perceive any novelty in my arguments, neither does your correspondent attempt to put me straight on the point. From his reticence, I am compelled to maintain that Eurasian guards are more trustworthy than their European brethren, consequently the "unfortunate circular"—as your correspondent styles it—should not have been issued by the Traffic Manager. Leaving aside your correspondent's quarrel with "One of Them"—for his letter is mainly intended for him—there are one or two passages which require notice. While admitting that Europeans fresh from England have to "pay dearly for nearly everything necessary to their manner of life, simply because they cannot speak the language, and do not understand the native way of dealing," I deny *in toto* that the majority of the European guards are fresh out from England. Many have been out in this country for years and know thoroughly the lingo and the natives, consequently such old birds would not allow themselves to be fleeced. Your correspondent evidently has a very poor conception of the term "hero," for, according to his idea, if a person (Eurasian) was to run in charge of a train from Bombay to Poona or Egutpoora, say, for one year, he becomes a hero! Bravo, "One of the Guards!" I daresay you are a hero, and have made the perilous journey pretty often. Well, you deserve well of your country, and a memento to your memory should be raised on your leaving the service of the Company, with a suitable inscription thereon, showing how you *heroically* took charge of a train from Bombay to Poona or Egutpoora. Further on in his letter he throws an unjustifiable slight on Eurasian guards in general, because, unfortunately, one or two of their number fell ill in the height of the busy season. Now illness is no crime, and it is ungenerous on the part of your correspondent to construe illness into evading duty. Trusting that equal justice is meted out to one and all classes of the railway employés, I beg to subscribe myself as before, EURASIAN,

10th November.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

## BOMBAY.

A New Tax in Surat.—We see that the Surat Municipality propose to levy a tax on sugar.

Bhownuggur.—The annual examination for the office of vakeel at Bhownuggur takes place on the 4th December next.

The Political Agent of Kattywar.—Colonel Anderson, Political Agent of Kattywar, left for the districts on Thursday.

The Collector of Broach.—It is reported at Broach that Mr. White, the Collector of Broach, intends to proceed to England on a short furlough.

Mr. F. S. Wyllie, of the Bombay Civil Service, Acting Assistant Judicial Commissioner, and Educational Inspector in Sind, arrived here by Saturday's mail.

Educational Department.—Six months' additional leave of absence, without pay, has been granted to Mr. Chotalal Sevakrum, Gujerathi Translation Exhibitioner.

Obstruction.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday sentenced one Mahomed Ally in the sum of seven rupees, for causing an obstruction by leaving a quantity of sand on a public thoroughfare.

Surat Criminal Sessions.—At the last Criminal Sessions at Surat there were seven cases, three of which were disposed of before the Session Judge, and the remainder before the Assistant Session Judge.

Suicide.—An inquest was held at the Jamsetjee Hospital yesterday on the body of Bhajee, woman. The jury upon the evidence came to the conclusion that the woman's death was caused by her having taken on overdose of opium.

Accident.—Yesterday, a portion of a wall of a house, situated at Lohar Chawl, belonging to one Atmaram Bapoo, fell, in consequence of the heavy rain. One Bhagajee was injured very seriously, and he was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

Theft of a Gold Ornament.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Sukwa Vittoos, was charged with stealing a gold ornament, of the value of Rs. 50, belonging to one Preedhur Narayen, and was, on conviction, sentenced to receive twelve stripes.

The Fatal Buggy Accident.—Dr. Hewlett held an inquest yesterday at the Jamsetjee Hospital concerning the death of Noor Mahomed Esoof, a buggy driver, who was run over by his buggy on Tuesday last near the Elphinstone Circle. The inquest stands adjourned till to-morrow.

High Court.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Lloyd, who arrived here by the mail steamer on Saturday night, assumed charge of his appointment as a Puisne Judge of the High Court yesterday. It is not yet certain where the Hon. Mr. Justice West, who acted for Mr. Justice Lloyd, will officiate.

An Assessor Fined.—A Hindoo assessor was fined the other day by Mr. Murphy, Acting Assistant Session Judge of Surat, in the sum of five rupees, for attending the Court five minutes later than the appointed time. The *Gujerat Friend* asks a pertinent question, "Whether the Assistant Session Judge is regular in his attendance in the Court."

The Recent Fire near Boree Bunder.—Yesterday a coroner's inquest was held at the Jamsetjee Hospital touching the death of a woman named Bhagee, who received severe burns in the fire that broke out on Tuesday the 7th inst , in a chawl belonging to the Municipality at Boree Bunder. Two witnesses were examined, and the inquest has been adjourned till to-morrow.

Sea Cases.—George Brooks, a seaman of the ship Gladstone, was yesterday charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in the refusal duty, and was sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.—John Wright, a seaman of the same ship, was charged with assaulting the master of the ship, and was sentenced to five weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Death from Burning.—A coroner' inquest was held yesterday at the Jamsetjee Hospital on the body of a Hindoo lad, about two years, named Pandoo Hurry. On Friday the boy's mother placed a pot containing dhall and water, on the choola for the purpose of boiling. She then went to sweep the room, and while thus engaged, the boy upset the vessel, and the boiling water went over his face and back. He was very severely scalded, and was taken to the hospital, where he died on Sunday evening. The jury found that the boy had died by effusion into the membrane of the brain consequent on his having been accidentally scalded.

What became of the New Sailors' Home?—The *Jami-Jamshed* says—"The late Khunderao Gaekwar having expressed his intention to grant the large sum of two lacs of rupees, the foundation stone of the New Sailors' Home was laid by the Duke of Edinburgh at the Bazaar Gate. Subsequently objections were raised by the people residing near, and it was resolved to erect one on the reclaimed ground at the Apollo Bunder. As nothing has been done about the new building, it has been asked, 'What has become of the New Sailors' Home?' The Government had seized the two Armstrong guns ordered out from England by the deceased Gaekwar, and as they cost him a sum equivalent to the amount he promised, he objected to pay the two lacs."

Disorderly Behaviour.—Yesterday, in the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Sorabjee Jamsetjee, Cursetjee Sorabjee, and Eduljee Cowasjee, were charged with disorderly conduct on the Esplanade. Ahmed Ally Chota Ally said—I am a police inspector. Last night, at 9 o'clock, the three prisoners were walking along the Cross road on the Esplanade. I and two other police constables had concealed ourselves on one side. No one else was on the road. The prisoners raised an alarm in a very loud tone of voice, "Sepoy, sepoy, puckro, puckro." I and my comrades went up and seized prisoners, when they accused each other of raising an unnecessary alarm. There have been many importunate applications for lanterns on this road, and since then such false alarms have been given. The prisoners were convicted, and the first and second were fined twenty rupees each, and the third ten rupees. They were all bound over in Rs. 150 each.

Imdadkhan's Musical Entertainment.—To lovers of native or Hindostanee music an opportunity of hearing it is offered on Saturday evening next, at the bungalow of Mr. Merwanjee Manockjee Settna, Girgaum. A concert, the particulars of which will be seen in our advertising columns, is to be given that evening for the benefit of Imdadkhan, perhaps the most accomplished and scientific teacher and professor of native music in Bombay; and several members of his profession have volunteered their assistance in furtherance of the object. Imdadkhan is a teacher of music in the employ of the Parsee Philharmonic Society, composed of educated and respectable Parsee gentlemen, which has been doing its work quietly for some months past almost on the some principle as those of the Bombay Philharmonic Society among Europeans, though it has not yet made its public appearance. Some of the members of that Society have got up the proposed entertainment, and we have little doubt, judging from their position, that it will prove a success. The concert will consist of vocal as well as instrumental music.

Good News.—There is a report in Poona that the head quarters of H. M.'s 49th Regiment are to be sent to Bombay. Is this a polite way of robbing us of our choicest band? No doubt Bombay would like to have it for its gay season.—*Deccan Herald.*

We regret to hear that six soldiers of H. M.'s 56th Regiment, who were out shooting on Saturday about eight miles from Poona, accidentally shot three men who were working in the fields. The men are not dangerously wounded, we are glad to hear. They were brought to the Sassoon Hospital on Saturday evening, and are, we hear, doing well.—*Ibid.*

Poona.—We hear that there has been very stormy weather along the Ghauts, and heavy rain in some places. The rain, however, has been very partial as yet, but as the heavy clouds still continue to hover around us, we trust we may soon have the long looked-for downpour. It would do great good just now, and would fill our tanks and river. The sluices at the Bund have been opened, and the river has been cleansed—not without much risk of bringing a visitation of fever and cholera to the city. The smell in crossing the Sungum bridge has been almost overpowering for the past two or three days.—*Ibid.*

## RETURN OF MONSOON WEATHER.

We yesterday reported the stormy weather which prevailed on Sunday, but yesterday the weather was still more remarkable. The gusty wind which prevailed on Sunday terminated about midnight, and gave place to tremendous showers of rain, which fell, with slight intermissions, until about midday yesterday. The rain came from the south-west, and more than two inches fell during the day. Till about midday, one would almost have thought himself in the middle of the monsoon, but at that time it cleared up and there were only occasional showers afterwards. Several pattimars were knocked about on the northern side of the harbour, but beyond this we have heard of no casualties. The rainfall will, we hope, do much good to the cereals, and there is little doubt it will add several much-needed inches to the water supply.

## SHIPPING ITEMS.

The s. s. Ethiopia, Captain G. W. Wicks, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—

For Bushire—Assistant Surgeon Waters, Assistant Apothecary J. Whelan, and fifty-four deck.
For Muscat—Mr. Geo. S. Eden, and Mr. M. Miller.
For Bunder Abas—Mr. G. Rozario, and servant.
For Kurrachee—Colonel J. Francis, Miss Wilkins, Mr. Turnbull, Mr. Gordon, and ninety-one deck passengers.

The Lady Melville.—The steward and captain's servant of the Lady Melville have been committed to the Sessions by Mr. McGregor, the officiating Magistrate of the Northern Division of Calcutta. The charge against the defendants was that they had, contrary to the Port Regulations, taken a light down the hold, and thereby caused the burning of the ship and her cargo, and the loss of two lives.

The magistrate was of opinion that the case was one which ought to go before a jury.

### STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

| HIGH WATER. | | | | NOVEMBER. | LOW WATER. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Time. | | Height. | | | Time. | | Height. | |
| H. | M. | FT. | IN. | | H. | M. | FT. | IN. |
| 0 | 10 m | 7 | 11 | Tuesday... ... 14 | 6 | 7 m | 4 | 7 |
| 11 | 50 m | 6 | 0 | | 6 | 14 a | 9 | 6 |
| 0 | 52 m | 8 | 0 | Wednesday... 15 | 6 | 51 m | 4 | 3 |
| 0 | 33 a | 5 | 8 | | 6 | 58 a | 9 | 2 |
| 1 | 39 m | 7 | 5 | Thursday ... 16 | 7 | 38 m | 3 | 9 |
| 1 | 20 a | 4 | 11 | | 7 | 44 a | 8 | 2 |
| 2 | 29 m | 6 | 8 | Friday ... ... 17 | 8 | 33 m | 3 | 2 |
| 2 | 15 a | 3 | 10 | | 8 | 37 a | 6 | 7 |
| 3 | 24 m | 5 | 7 | Saturday. ... 18 | 9 | 33 m | 2 | 7 |
| 3 | 15 a | 2 | 9 | | 9 | 33 a | 5 | 1 |
| 4 | 23 m | 4 | 8 | Sunday... ... 19 | 10 | 45 m | 2 | 5 |
| 4 | 33 a | 2 | 1 | | 10 | 44 a | 3 | 10 |
| 5 | 34 m | 4 | 3 | Monday... ... 20 | 0 | 10 a | 2 | 8 |
| 6 | 8 a | 1 | 10 | | ...... | | ...... | |

First Quarter—19th, 1h. 37m. p.m.

## CRICKET.

### BOMBAY *versus* GUZERAT.

This match, which has been on the *tapis* for some time, was to have been played yesterday and to-day, but, owing to the unfavourable state of the weather, play, which was to have commenced at 10 a.m., was postponed until 3-30 p.m. Guzerat had a strong and well-selected team, and Bombay, although somewhat weak in the bowling department, showed a good batting and fielding eleven. Shortly after 3 p.m., all the players were on the ground, and, the toss having been won by the Guzerat captain, he elected to go in first, and Mr. N. R. Oliver and Captain Hancock were the two who were deputed to defend the wickets, opposed to the bowling of Captain Waudby (medium round), and Mr. Byrne (under-hand slow). Notwithstanding the rain of the morning and the previous night the wickets played remarkably true. After a few singles had been made, Captain Hancock was cleverly thrown out by long leg—one wicket for six runs. Captain Blowers, who filled the vacancy, had but a short stay, being bowled by one of Byrne's *insinivators.* Mr. G. D. Wilson, who came next, kept up his wicket against the slows for a long time, and was scoring slowly but surely when a judicious change was made in the bowling by Mr. Murray (fast round) being substituted for Mr. Byrne, and in the second ball of this gentleman's first over he succeeded in dismissing Mr. Wilson for a well played fourteen—three wickets for 50 runs. Dr. Ticehurst was Mr. Oliver's next companion, but, after five had been added to the score, the latter gentleman, who had been batting in his old Bombay and Poona style (short leg to wit) was splendidly caught and bowled by Murray, after a good innings of 29, combining both hit and defence, with the exception of half a chance to a third man, when he had scored 24, which was declined:—four wickets for 55 runs. Mr. H. L. Cameron then came to the wickets, and runs were being obtained but slowly, when Ticehurst was bowled off his pad by Murray—5 for 59. Mr. W. H. Newnham came next, but was soon sent back to the tent by Murray, who was quite in his old Rugby form with the ball, after having scored only two singles:—6 for 65. Mr. Porteus followed, and he and Mr. Cameron kept up their wickets until the time arrived for drawing stumps. The result of the first day's play showed a total of 67 with four wickets to fall on the Guzerat side.

The following is the score:—

GUZERAT.

*1st Innings.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| N. R. Oliver, Esq | c and b Murray | 29 |
| Capt. Hancock | thrown out | 2 |
| Capt. Blowers | b Byrne | 1 |
| G. D. Wilson, Esq | b Murray | 14 |
| Dr. Ticehurst | b Murray | 6 |
| H. L. Cameron, Esq | not out | 5 |
| W. H. Newnham, Esq | b Murray | 2 |
| W. Porteus, Esq | not out | 0 |
| | Leg Byes, 4; Byes, 2; Wides, 2 | 8 |
| | | 67 |

and four wickets to fall.

The band of the 19th Regiment, kindly granted by the Colonel and officers, enlivened the play with operatic and other music during the afternoon. A tent had been erected for the accommodation of ladies, of which several availed themselves, and a large number were also on the ground in their carriages.

The match is to be resumed to-day at 9-30, when, should the weather be favourable, there is every prospect that the large attendance which may be expected will be treated to a good display of Cricket.

We understand that the band will again be present this afternoon.

## AUSTRIAN CONSULATES IN INDIA.

We take the following from the official part of the *Wiener Zeitung* (*Vienna Gazette*) of the 8th October last:—

H. I. and R. Apost. Majesty has been pleased, on the proposition of the Chancellor of the Empire, Minister of the Imperial House and of Foreign Affairs, by Imperial decree of the 3rd September A.C., to sanction the elevation of the I. and R. Consulate at Bombay to a General Consulate, and of the Consular Agencies at Calcutta, Colombo, and Port Elizabeth to Consulates. Further, the charge of the Consulate at Point de Galle (Ceylon) to a Consular Agency, as also the creation of a Consulate at Melbourne, and of a Vice-Consulate at Aden.

## THE DEWALI FESTIVITIES.

The Fort appears at present much what it is always; a stranger might pass through it and remark nothing in it that is unusual; yet there are signs, in the strings of leaves suspended over doorways, the smoke of the sacred fires of sandalwood curling through window bars, and the gaudy dresses and smart appearance of Parsees and Hindoos, that indicate to him who has passed out of the chrysalis stage of griffinhood, that we are in the full swing of a heathen holiday. "A heathen holiday!" The words are full of significance to those of us who still possess the ideas suggested by the information on Hindoo manners and customs filtered through missionary booklets and certain travellers' tales. The swinging festivals may not be seen every day, nor a Juggernaut procession—most people know the effects of English humanity too well to look for these relics of barbarity—but at least they should see gods being carried on high, and thousands of dusky worshippers, male and female, dancing before them to the music of bangles, the beat of tom-toms, and the jingle of bells. Such a scene, with certain other accessories supposed to be indispensable to the manners of the East, is expected in the presence of a real Oriental holiday. A short walk, however, through our streets will dispossess a host of similar fancies; it will not be without its interest, but it will turn out very different from what might be looked for.

These, the great Dewali holidays, commenced on Thursday; they extended over Friday, and Saturday; but Sunday was the greatest of all. Many of the shops were shut, and those which were open seemed so less for the purpose of carrying on business than for receiving friends in them. Yesterday commenced the Hindoo New Year, and it was natural that there should be congratulations and merry-makings on its eve. In the Fort there are the few holiday symptoms we have alluded to. You may mark the pretty appearance of crowds of little Parsee children, dressed picturesquely in all the colours of the rainbow—their trousers, it may be of green, or yellow, or scarlet—their loose coats of mauve or blue—and their little caps of gold cloth, or curious and elaborate embroidered silk. You may see Old Fourjees himself, together perhaps with Mama, sitting comfortably in chairs, looking at the gambols of their progeny with stolid satisfaction, or, it may be, receiving a speckled-hatted, blue silk-trousered, and white-frocked gentleman with volubility. But if you want to see more and greater symptoms of the Dewali, you must go elsewhere. We cannot say let us "take a walk down Fleet Street," but not a bad substitute for the occasion will be found in Parsee Bazaar Street. Now we are in quite a different atmosphere; it is hot, and smells with the odours of lamps, ghee, perspiration, respiration, and expiration. The shops are lit up on all sides—Dewali is an equivalent to the Chinese "Feast of Lanterns"—but there is as yet no striking stir. As you go further into the street, however, the signs of demonstration are more complete. In each of the stalls—which are lined with some paint of a gaudy colour, say blue or red, and lighted up with dozens of lamps, for the most part covered with a yellow transparent gauze which diffuses a soft light that is not unpleasant—are dozens of Hindoos, sitting crosslegged, looking exceptionally clean and respectable, with long rolls of books in their hands. They are talking excitedly. But those acquainted with Dewali know that it is a custom of the natives to balance all their books on the last night of their year, in order that they may commence the morrow with square accounts, and that this is what these cross-legged gentlemen are doing now, so that their excitement is excusable. Go on further. The crowd that gathers round the horse's head keeps your syce in a chronic state of combustion. The people are crowding and talking everywhere around. On this side is a stall, lighted up brilliantly, so crowded that the people are overflowing on the steps and clinging to the low verandah for support. There is a nautch going on. Had you not seen the clumsy fellows dancing, you would have known it to be something of that kind by the shrill pipes that give the music. You may remark that the harmony belongs to the period when "Music, heavenly maid, was young"—very young—in fact when she still was in arms and took to fits of screaming if she did not get her own way; but it may surprise you to learn that these people consider that it is they who possess the art of Orpheus in greatest excellence, and not you. Some of them have been on the Continent and gained opportunities of comparison, and one Parsee gentleman, at least, has made for himself somewhat of a name by his ludicrous imitations of bassos, tenore, and soprani, and attempts at runs and other musical fioritura distinctive of the new modern school. It is another example of the proverb about "one man's meat being another man's poison," and our forbearance with their music ought to be an example for forbearance in other matters. There are several ways of looking at a thing—Confound it; that bullock cart has nearly taken the wing off our carriage! We must compel these fellows to look before them. There is no time for listening to the remark you make that "there are several ways of looking at a thing." It is tiresomely practical. You see where we are now. This on the left hand side is the Cloth Bazaar. Its arcades are splendidly lighted up. Along its façade there are strings of little cocoanut oil lamps, some of them coloured, and there are across one or two of the entrances something like floral garlands. On all sides of you now the houses are illuminated nearly up to the eaves of the roofs. Each rail of the verandahs is made to look like a string of fire running over the face of the building. In these exposed rooms up there you may see rows of coloured lamps hanging from the roofs, and under each of the windows an ornament is suspended. In the rows of open stalls in the ground floors, which are filled with Parsees and natives, all shouting excitedly as in the stalls we have left behind, you find the pictures are so plentiful that you cannot see an inch of the wall. Perhaps you wish to see the style of art patronised by the Natives. Well, the pictures are mostly due to German art. You see a flaunting beauty among them there with very high colour and roses in her hair, and a belt of gold, and several gold spots stuck about her person. There is a little awfully yellow-haired girl holding a kitten, which is also ornamented with gold spots. That next Parsee stall boasts a series of photographs—among them Sir Jamsetjee in several postures. Of all the pictures the best in taste is the "Departure of the Black Brunswicker," which that little barelegged fellow is anxiously looking at, wondering what it is all about. Turning through the Cloth Bazaar, you see the merchants sitting affectionately talking about pice together, and under the strong lamplight you may admire the Brussels they sit upon, the Cashmere shawls that are hung up at their back, or the pieces of gold cloth which droop down the sides in front, making "Boys" ambitious of sparkling puggrees bite their fingers with desire. The cotton-wallahs do not make much display—they throw their small bales down beside them, and sit staring at the never-ending throng, waiting till heaven sends them fortune, in the shape of a customer whose faith in prices named is large, and whose purse is equal in depth to the length of the proboscis of Gunputhi. There is one enterprising carpet-seller beside you. He has not only illumined his place, but he has got stuck up behind him a perfect portrait gallery of native Chiefs and Princes, executed in the genuine Hindoo style of art. One chief carries a sword, and rides upon a horse which has evidently just survived some terrible internal volcanic eruption, its body and neck being swollen into various stages of upheaval, and its feet left curiously misshapen. Another chief has a head, you may presume by the presence of a hat, but the doubt is caused by that huge moustache. This must be Timour the Tartar, or a native conception of Napoleon. Coming out of the Bazaar you have to fall in in a long Indian file of buggies and gharries whose owners are out to see the fun of the fair. Before you drive into that inviting spot familiarly known as the Thieves' Bazaar, you cast a look behind you. The sight is grand. As you passed along, you were for the most part only conscious of two streams of light—one on each side. Now you see all the lights blending, as it were, in one mass—the street from end to end looks in a blaze, casting a warm reflection on the moonless sky—you see tier upon tier of lamps in all colours, streaming from verandahs, and open windows, and suspended from doorways—up on the roofs of the tallest houses, little cocoanut *butties* are spluttering; down beneath you more pretentious lights are throwing their steady contribution into the central glare. If you watch the myriads of people, some moving in a continual strain, and others standing, crossing, or recrossing, like coloured threads in a shuttle—and if you observe the effect that is produced as this red turban passes under the rays of a green lamp, or that one of a paler shade passes under the fire of a file of closely-set lights, each of varying colours—and if you listen to the buzz of the voices, the noise of the tom-toms, and the piercing notes of these Indian pipes—if you notice all this, and shut your eyes for a minute, you may comfortably imagine yourself a spectator of the festivities attendant on the nuptials of Aladdin and his Princess amid all the glories with which the "Arabian Nights" endeavours to dazzle cold western imaginations. But you cannot stay to shut your eyes. Such a thing in this crowd would be preposterous. See this is now the Thieves' Bazaar. The gentlemen of dexterous manipulation are evidently not without an idea of the beautiful. Then you see the Marwarees' Bazaar. The money lenders come out strong with light and mirrors—you must not say that the latter should suggest reflection in men before they open an account with these sharp-looking owners of the booths, because if that were the case mirrors would be the last ornaments that would be used. We come into the Kalbadavie Road now, but the illuminations here are very inferior. Many of the houses are of a miserable description, and the occupants of them do not look as if they were troubled with riches. Yet though the power to be brilliant may be absent, the will is present; and here and there you see Rama has converted a part of his capital into a little cocoa-nut *butti* or two, which he sticks in front of his little commercial hole, while he himself retires into a corner, beside his vegetables, crosses his thin brown legs, and stares at his illuminations with a pride and satisfaction which would rival Nero looking at the Mistress of the World in flames. Near the Mombadavie Chowkie, one house stands out conspicuous. In front there is an archway, around which runs a pleasant device in gas. The trees in the garden are brought into outline with the subdued light of Chinese lanterns. The front of the house, six or seven stories high, is traversed with lines of lamps; each window is thrown open, and you may see suspended from the roofs of the rooms, rows of soft hued lamps. Perhaps this is the most effective display of any single dwelling in Bombay. A little further on a Hindoo youngster, of six or seven, possessed of some fireworks, is anxious to have *his* little piece of excitement, and you see he rushes out from the porch of that house, and throws a puny cracker before our horse, thinking probably he will frighten the Sahibs; and as the cracker feebly puffs its existence out, you see him run and hide himself as if he had succeeded in blowing off the gates of Lucknow. The young rascal! He is so thin that it is all you can do to see him hiding behind that rail that a rude fate has left standing alone on the verandah, and doubtless he is shaking at the enormity of his audacity. Now we have left the last twinkle behind us, and are bowling along the Esplanade, under the dark shadows of the trees. Is what you have seen at all like what you imagined after reading the affecting picture by the Rev. Mr. Chadband [illegible] the Blighted Hindoo's Magazine? "No," you say, and no wonder. Everybody appears to be happy and contented. The Hindoo finds vent for his feelings in plenty of talking and glares of light inartistically arranged; but at the outside you cannot reasonably find anything else to find fault with. Therefore you must confess a Hindoo Holiday looks remarkably innocent after all, and not least among them the holidays of the great Dewali.

The Dewali Festivities are not so bright this year as they have been in times gone by. In 1864, when money seemed as plentiful as daisies in summer, they reached their climax of magnificence. But after the great crash, people became less luxuriant in their tributes to Lakshmi, whose favours in wealth and success during the coming year these sandal wood fires are supposed to solicit. Trade has been slack during the last year, and Lakshmi must know that in proportion to the favours granted is a per centage bestowed in lights and rejoicing at Dewali. However, the sights are still worth seeing. Last night a considerable show was made. To-night, the last of Dewali, may be very fine, and we recommend those who wish to see a sight or glean something of a simple unadulterated Eastern holiday to betake themselves along our native thoroughfares and "mark, learn, and inwardly digest."

A Massachusetts girl announces, through the advertising columns of the local paper, that she "takes this method of informing a certain young man, that the next time he desires to gaze upon her forty-five mortal minutes without winking his eyes, that she will consider herself highly favoured if he will close his mouth, and not sit there like a young robin, awaiting the parent bird."

## A CURIOUS CUSTOM AMONG THE KHOJAS.

IN THE MAT[illegible] GOODS OF RAHIMBHOY ALLOOBHOY, DECEASED.

In the High Court, on Friday the 10th inst., the Chief Justice disposed of a judge's summons in an Ecclesiastical matter, in which Heerbaee, widow of Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, has applied for letters of administrations to her late husband's estate. The judge's summons was issued before the commencement of the last vacation by Sir Charles Sargent, who thereby required Gorebaee (the mother of the deceased Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, and who has entered a caveat to oppose Heerbaee's application) to show cause why she should not give to the applicant inspection of the title deeds of the property of which Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy died possessed. On the return of the summons, Mr. Scoble, Advocate-General, and Mr. Farran appeared for Gorebaee before Sir Charles Sargent in Chambers, and raised a preliminary objection to the effect that the Judge in Chambers had no jurisdiction in the matter, and that the application should have been made in Court, or at all events to the Chief Justice, who alone attended to Ecclesiastical matters. Sir Charles Sargent enquired what the practice had been, and whether such matters were usually taken in Chambers. Mr. Farran stated that they were never taken in Chambers. Sir Charles Sargent thereupon directed Mr. Marriott, counsel for the applicant Heerbaee, to mention the matter before the Chief Justice.

Mr. Marriott afterwards attended in Chambers, and stated that he was in a position to prove that such matters were usually taken by the Judge in Chambers, and, amongst other instances, he mentioned a case in which Mr. Justice Bayley had granted, and afterwards made absolute, a judge's summons to enforce inspection of papers in a probate matter. Sir Charles Sargent was understood to say that he also found that such matters were taken in Chambers. As the counsel for the caveatrix were, however, desirous of having the matter brought before the Chief Justice, who was coming to this side of the Court the next day (Friday the 10th inst.) it was arranged that the matter should be carried before the Chief Justice.

Mr. Marriott accordingly, on the 10th inst., shortly stated the above facts before the Chief Justice.

The Chief Justice enquired what the objection to the Judge in Chambers hearing the application was.

Mr. Farran said that his Lordship had exclusive jurisdiction in Ecclesiastical matters.

The Chief Justice remarked there was no separate Ecclesiastical Court here, and that every Judge of the High Court had equal powers.

Mr. Farran thereupon proceeded to show cause against the summons. He said that his client objected to give the required inspection, on the ground that the title-deeds did not in any way relate to or assist the applicant's case.

Chief Justice—Do you not think we would be better able to come to a conclusion upon that point if the documents were produced?

Mr. Farran said his client disputed the title of Heerbaee, but had consented to show the papers to her own daughter.

Mr. Marriott said that that might be, because the mother and daughter were in collusion.

Mr. Farran said the property of which the deceased died possessed, or the greatest portion thereof, was the property of the deceased's father, Alloo Parroo. It was taken possession of by Government on Alloo Parroo's conviction some years ago, and was restored to Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, Gorebaee, and her daughter Rahimutbaee, after the death of Alloo Parroo, under certain Government resolutions.

The Chief Justice said that he remembered the matter, having been counsel for Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, and that the Government restored all property except mere chattels. He remembered that some portion of the property was recovered in ejectment, and the Government afterwards gave in and restored the remainder except chattels.

Mr. Farran said his client had not got any copy of the Government resolutions, and the applicant could get them at the Collector's office. The resolutions constituted the title.

The Chief Justice said the property was given up, because Government acknowledged that it had no right to hold the free-hold property, and gave it up to Rahimbhoy as heir to Alloo Parroo. The fact of some property standing in her name would not disentitle Heerbaee to obtain title to property standing in Rahimbhoy's name.

Mr. Farran said Government took receipts, not only from Rahimbhoy, but from his client also.

The Chief Justice remarked that that made no difference, and asked Mr. Farran on what ground his client opposed the application for letters of administration.

Mr. Farran replied that his client claimed the property.

Chief Justice—Under what law, the Mahomedan or the Hindoo? On what grounds does your client oppose the application?

Mr. Farran—I believe it is under a peculiar custom of the Khoja community.

Chief Justice—Is the custom more peculiar than the Kattywar custom?

Mr. Marriott said he had never heard of such a custom before.

Mr. Farran said that his client believed there was a custom in the Khoja community to the effect that when a Khoja dies, leaving a mother, sister, and a widow, and no male issue, the mother then becomes the head member of the family, and as such heir to the deceased. The Advocate-General and he (Mr. Farran) had been instructed to that effect by their client. He would also mention that there is another caveator, one Fazulla Cassumbhoy, who lays claim to the property as being the next male heir to Rahimbhoy.

Chief Justice—What, nearer than the man's own son? (Laughter.) Under what law does he claim?

Mr. Farran—Under Khoja customs.

Chief Justice—Oh, Khoja customs, too! (A laugh.)

The Chief Justice enquired whether that custom had ever before been propounded in Court, or had it been got up for the occasion?

Mr. Farran—I am told, my Lord, that it was propounded in the year 1852. However, your Lordship is not to decide upon it now.

The Chief Justice said he believed the Khojas follow the Hindoo law more than the Mohamedan. They are *quasi* Mahomedans.

Mr. Farran—No doubt, my Lord, they are *quasi* Mohamedans.

Mr. Marriott said he might mention that the caveatrix's proctors wrote and promised to give the required inspection, but afterwards refused, saying that they were advised by counsel that the caveatrix was not bound to give it. When threatened with a judge's summons, they assented to give inspection as a matter of favour, if the applicant made a satisfactory affidavit, showing that inspection of the deeds was necessary for her case. The affidavit was made by Mr. Fazool Noor Mahomed, and served on the caveatrix's proctors, but they insisted upon the lady herself making the affidavit.

Chief Justice—Does Fazul Noor Mahomed support the custom?

Mr. Marriott—No, my Lord; it is the other side who set up the custom. Mr. Fazul is a near relative, a cousin of the applicant, and manages her case.

Chief Justice—I think, Mr. Farran, you had better produce the papers.

The Chief Justice then ordered "that inspection of all documents of which Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy died possessed, in the possession or control of the caveatrix, be given to the applicant, or her proctors, at the office of caveatrix's proctors."

In reply to Mr. Farran, his Lordship further ordered costs of summons to be costs in the matter.

## RAIN-FALL IN BOMBAY.

| | Fort. | | Colaba. | | Byculla. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In. | Cts. | In. | Cts. | In. | Cts. |
| 12th Oct. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| 20th ,, | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Previously registered | 40 | 20 | 37 | [illegible] | 47 | 20 |
| Total | 40 | 20 | 37 | 55 | 47 | 20 |
| 10th Nov. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| 13th ,, | 1 | 73 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 81 |
| Grand Total | 41 | 93 | 39 | 70 | 49 | 1 |

## INDIAN ITEMS.

We see in the last Ceylon papers that in future gentlemen serving on juries in the midland part of the island are to be paid for their services by a certain rate of batta and travelling allowance.

A Clock for the Mayo College.—Nawab Mahomed Mardan Ali Khan is amongst those whom the Government delighteth to honour. He has offered Rs. 3,500 for an English clock to be placed in the Mayo College at Ajmeer. The Agra paper says he has received the thanks of Government for his handsome present.

On an enquiry made by the Director-General of the Post Office, whether bullock train allowances granted to the officials of the Postal Department for conducting the duties of the Bullock Train Department, in addition to their ordinary postal duties, are to continue to count for pension, the Government of India have decided in the affirmative.

The *Ubulabandhub* of the 16th October, in an article on the Brahmo Marriage Bill, gives it as his opinion that the marriageable age for girls should be fixed at *eighteen* years; or, if an earlier age is determined upon, the girl ought to be allowed to give her free consent before the engagement is entered upon. He also states that the disputes between the original Brahmo Somaj and the Indian Brahmo Somaj, especially on the subject of this bill, are widening the breach between them.

A Calcutta Policeman in Trouble.—At the Calcutta Police Court, on the 10th inst., Mrs. Corbitt, accompanied by her husband, the proprietor of Corbitt's Hotel in Waterloo Street, applied to Mr. Roberts for, and obtained, a summons against Constable Peterson, of the Calcutta Police Force, on a charge of assault. She said she was, on Tuesday night last, opposite Scott Thomson's Dispensary in a gharry in consequence of an obstruction, when the constable coming up to her carriage had opened its doors, and, laying hold of her indecently, dragged her out of it, using defamatory language towards her. On her remonstrating with him he had threatened to take her to the lock-up for being "cheeky" to him. He had then promised to let her go if she gave him Rs. 20, and on her refusing to give him the amount, he had taken her to the Waterloo Street Thannah, where he had repeated the defamatory language towards her. She had, she said, applied for redress to the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Police, but having received no satisfaction from them, she made the present application.

The Weather at Coconada.—The following is from the Coconada paper:—"Looking even thirty years back, none of the oldest inhabitants remember having seen such an extraordinary season. With the exception of a very few occasional showers, the clouds from the south-west have brought us no rain during the last three months. The North-East Monsoon is generally ushered in by strong easterly winds, which always bring rain. This year, however, not a drop of water has fallen at the usual breaking of the monsoon. Winds are light and constantly veering from north to south, and the really bracing cold in the mornings is yet to come. In fact, all appearances point further on to a cyclone, although at present the weather is remarkably fine and the sky clear. The last tidal wave in our harbour was in 1839. Is it again to be our turn? In the meantime, the Vizagapatam district is threatened with famine. Rice is now selling there 100 per cent. above the last six months' price. The Godavery district would have suffered terribly from drought without the irrigation canals. As it is, half our crops are lost, and prices have risen 70 per cent."

The Road to Parasnath.—We stated yesterday that orders had been passed for the construction of a road from the Giridhi station to Parasnath. The primary object in view, we now learn, is a direct line to Hazaribagh. As that will pass near Parasnath, it is to be made available for easy access to that hill.—*Englishman.*

Architectural Remains.—General Cunningham proposes to add to the work on the ruins of Gour, which the Government of India has requested him to edit, a notice of the architectural remains at Sonargaon, near Dacca, so as to give a more complete account of the Muhammadan architecture of Bengal. There seems, however, to be some difficulty in finding any one able and willing to take photographs of the ruins for which General Cunningham has asked.—*Ibid.*

A Boat Accident at Madras.—Yesterday afternoon, while a masulah boat was returning from one of the vessels in the roads, it was capsized and the whole of the crew were thrown into the sea, and some of them appeared to be struggling underneath the boat. The accident was seen by boatmen on the beach, who at once went to the rescue of the men in distress and saved them. One boy received some injuries about his face. —*Madras Times.*

A Corpse washed Ashore.—The body of an East Indian, named Henry Johnson, was yesterday, at noon, washed ashore on the beach opposite to the railway terminus at Royapoorum. The deceased resided at Big Parcherry, Black Town, and had at one time been in the employ of the Madras Railway Company, but of late he had held no situation. He was last seen alive at two o'clock on the afternoon of Thursday last, when he left his house in company with a native, for whom he was to do some writing work.—*Ibid.*

The Birth-day Ball at Madras.—The ball at the Banquetting Hall, in honour of the Queen's birth-day, came off with much success on Thursday night. There was a large and brilliant assemblage, and all seemed to enjoy themselves. Lord and Lady Napier and party arrived shortly after nine o'clock; but dancing did not begin till ten, at which hour the Prince of Arcot and suite arrived. The Prince was received as usual by Lord Napier at the door, and was conducted by his Lordship to the dais, where Lady Napier received him. The ball then began in earnest, and was kept up till 2 o'clock. The health of the Queen was proposed by Lord Napier, and it was drunk with the usual honours. —*Ibid.*

Chaplain's Travelling Expenses.—It has recently been ruled that when a chaplain proceeds beyond his jurisdiction to solemnize the marriage of private parties the expenses of his travelling should be borne by the party or parties concerned. The circumstance which led to the passing of the above ruling appears to be that a chaplain in a certain district was directed by the Lord Bishop to proceed to solemnize a marriage beyond the local jurisdiction of the said Ecclesiastical officer. The officer subsequently applying to Government for travelling allowances, and the case was referred to the Accountant-General, who was of opinion that the State should not bear the expenses of travelling incurred by the chaplain. The Government of India, however, in communication with the Lord Bishop, have decided that as in the present case the chaplain was especially directed by the Bishop, his travelling expenses will be paid by Government, but this decision will not create a precedent to guide local officers in all similar cases in future.—*Examiner.*

## THE LOOSHAI EXPEDITION.

In consequence of his experience of the Looshai country, the Government of India have appointed Mr. Burland, the well known planter at Cachar, to accompany Mr. Edgar with the expeditionary force, as recommended by the Government of Bengal. Mr. Burland is to be allowed the same salary which he drew last year, viz., Rs. 1,500 per mensem.

## THE CAMP OF EXERCISE.

### HOSPITAL AND CONSERVANCY RULES.

The following general rules for the hospital and conservancy requirements of the Camps at Delhi have been published:—

1. The Senior Medical Officer of each Division to be Sanitary Medical Officer, by whom the encampment is to be inspected daily.

2. The Sanitary Medical Officer to report at once to the officer of the Quartermaster General's Department any irregularity observed; a copy of such report to be sent to the Principal Medical Officer. The Sanitary Medical Officer will also make a weekly sanitary report to the Principal Medical Officer.

3. The Principal Medical Officer to send in a weekly statement and report of sanitary and medical transactions, for the information of the Right Honorable the Commander-in-Chief, or Officer commanding the whole force.

4. Kitchens, their cleanliness, and that of their vicinity, to be carefully looked to.

5. Tinning of cooking utensils to be carefully attended to.

6. Urinals, surrounded by a matting or hurdle screens, to be placed at intervals in the camp, to prevent contamination of the ground, especially at night.

7. Two Medical Officers and one Assistant Apothecary to accompany each regiment of Cavalry and Infantry, with the addition of a Native Doctor for Cavalry.

8. One Medical Officer with each battery of Artillery, and two Native Doctors for service with the Artillery in each Division.

9. No articles of clothing or bedding will be taken into camp by regiments, as the Brigade General Hospitals will be furnished fully.

10. Each regiment and battery to be provided with capital and pocket cases; a fair supply of splints and bandages (no fracture boxes or double inclined splints), a small supply of useful medicines, a small supply of arrow-root, sugar, essence of beef, tea, wine, and brandy.

11. A Medical Officer to be always present with each regiment and battery in the field, and one Medical Subordinate with each brigade.

12. Should a man be seriously injured in the field, the Medical Officer who may attend him will write a few lines in pencil stating locality, extent, and cause of injury, and send him back to the camp nearest to the place of accident, the senior Medical Officer of which will take steps either to detain the man or send him on to Delhi, with fresh carriage. The Medical Subordinates in the field might be utilized in escorting such cases to the rear.

13. The senior Medical Officer of each Division will so arrange that a Medical Officer shall always be on duty in each brigade.

14. The Native establishments of Artillery and British Cavalry should be inspected at least three times a week by the Native Doctors, reports of the same to be made through Medical Officers in charge to the senior Medical Officers of Divisions.

15. No Native Hospital establishments, except permanent establishment of hospital dooley bearers, with one ward cooly and sweeper, to accompany hospitals of British regiments proceeding by rail.

16. A Field Hospital tent to be supplied for British troops, one for each brigade.

17. Eleven doolies, with bearers in addition to Cantonment establishments, will be attached to each brigade, together with such number of ambulances as may be made available.

18. A General Hospital for British troops will be established within the Delhi Fort, all arrangements to be made by the Principal Medical Officer of Field Hospitals.

19. British regiments proceeding by rail to the Camp will leave at stations of departure their hospital servants, with the married families, and sick.

20. Regiments marching to Delhi will be accompanied by as many of their hospital establishments as can be spared, so as to form an establishment at Delhi for the General Hospital; and will be attached to the same under orders of the Principal Medical Officer.

21. Purveyors are not to accompany British regiments, but remain with the sick at stations in hospital, the ordinary Commissariat duties appertaining to purveyors being discharged in camp by the victualling gomastahs.

22. The establishments of native corps, not being sufficient to allow of the maintenance in camp of a General Native Field Hospital, native regiments will continue the regimental hospital system in camp.

23. Each camp will, for conservancy and sanitary purposes, consist of as many blocks as there are separate corps and distinct departmental establishments; each Commanding Officer being responsible to the Brigadier or General of Division for the arrangements of his block.

24. The regimental Quartermaster, or officer performing Quartermaster's duties, will carry out the Commanding Officer's orders, and be held by him responsible for the cleanliness and good sanitary condition of the whole of his block. This will include hospital and bazaar, which, though in quarters often left entirely to the control and supervision of the Surgeon and the Bazaar Master respectively, should, in camp, be under the supervision of the Quartermaster, in the same manner as the Officers' lines or the street of any Captain's company.

25. The Quartermaster will have at his disposal, to such extent as the Commanding Officer considers sufficient, fatigue parties of soldiers, provided with a portion of the regimental entrenching tools when these are not otherwise required, and the pioneers to assist when requisite the native establishments of the companies, the hospital and the bazaar.

26. As a general rule, soldiers should be employed on fatigue duty in conservancy and similar works, and sweepers and bildars in actual scavengering:—thus, the soldiers should dig their own latrine and urinary trenches, the sweepers attend to them and keep them.

27. The Camp Quartermaster of the day will assist the Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General of the Brigade in a manner corresponding to that in which the Adjutant of the day assists the Brigade Major. He should inspect in detail the whole of the camp of the brigade, including such Commissariat or other blocks as are considered to belong to it, calling the attention of the Quartermasters, whose attendance he should have during his inspections, to anything wrong or objectionable, and insisting on its immediate rectification. He will report to the Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, for the Brigadier's information, at a fixed hour, but he is required to make an immediate report when such is necessary.

28. Carts similar to the filth carts used in cantonment, in the proportion of
Two to each British corps,
One to each Battery and Native corps,
will be furnished for removing the refuse from each block to the ash pits or burning places outside camp:—they will be under the Quartermasters.

29. They should be required to make at least two trips a day, viz. one not later than 6 A.M., and the other not earlier than 6 P.M.

30. The litter from the Officers' horse lines will be removed in those carts, but Officers Commanding in the mounted branches will be required to make provision for the daily removal, for sale, burial, or burning, of the horse litter of the lines of their corps.

31. The general positions for the slaughter-houses, latrine and urinary trenches, the pits and the places for burning litter and refuse, will be determined under the orders of the Officer Commanding the camp, advised by the Sanitary Officer.

32. No soldiers, European or native, native servants or followers, will be allowed to use any other places than those selected and prepared as latrine and urinary of their corps: this rule will be strictly enforced by the Regimental and the Camp Police, as well as by any extra means deemed necessary.

33. At least one sweeper must be continually on duty at each latrine, to carry out the dry earth system.

34. The trenches will be dug under the Quartermaster's direction; they will be two feet deep—when half filled with soil and dry earth, they will be closed and fresh ones used. When the camp is moved to fresh ground, all the old trenches and pits must be filled in, and the whole of the camp ground left clean.

35. If not otherwise hidden from general view, the trenches should be screened off from the camp by such means as may be at hand or readily procurable.

36. Air-tight iron receptacles will be issued to corps for the conservancy of the officers' lines, viz.:—
Two to each battery of Artillery.
Four to each British corps.
Two to each Native corps.

37. The sweepers of officers must be required to use these receptacles, and cautioned against depositing filth anywhere else than in them, under penalty of summary corporal punishment by the Provost. The carts will remove one half of the receptacles of each corps at each trip; half should thus be always available for use.

38. Regiments will take with them from stations to camp as many of their Quartermasters' and the conservancy establishments as can possibly be spared, leaving only a sufficient amount behind to meet the requirements of the depots of married and sick, &c , left behind.

39. The general or main drainage of the camps will be made and kept in order by the Sappers and Miners, and working parties, under the direction of the Assistant Quartermaster General of Divisions; the subsidiary drainage of each block by the corps occupying it, under the direction of the Quartermasters. The usual shallow trench around each tent will be made immediately after the pitching of the camp.

40. The soldiers and the camp followers should be cautioned against breaking bottles in or near the camp, and a severe punishment attached to neglect of the caution.

41. The efficient protection of the water supply from waste and pollution will be arranged for by Officers Commanding brigades; military police, or a non-commissioned officer and three men, or when required, sentries being employed.

42. No establishment of tindals and calassies, beyond the usual cantonment complement, is to be entertained by regiments proceeding to the Camp, the soldiers being invariably required to pitch and strike their own tents.

43. Filters at the rate of one per company, with one for Quarter Guard, will be supplied.

44. An ablution tent for every two companies is to accompany regiments to the standing camps, in which four tubs per company will be supplied.

45. Hay or kirbee, and not bhoosa, at the regulation rate of 6 lbs. a man, will be supplied for use with tents: a fresh supply will be obtained weekly.

## MEERUT RACES.

### THIRD DAY, 8th November 1871.

1st Race, 3-30 p.m.—"Country-bred Handicap." ½ mile.

| | | | st | lbs | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. Lee's | b c b g | Verbes | 9 | 7 | Dignum | 1 |
| M . Haward's | c c b h | Defence | 8 | 7 | Gent | 2 |
| Mr. C. J. Collins' | b c b g | Pavaroo | 8 | 4 | Donaldson | 0 |
| Mr. Simon's | c c b m | Isabelle, late Pretty Girl | 8 | 0 | Lowe | 0 |
| Capt. Studdy's | b c b h | Ironmaster | 7 | 4 | Native | 0 |

2nd Race, 4 p.m.—"Mr. Collins' Cup." 2 miles.

| | | | st | lbs | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. B. W's | g a h | Granby | 8 | 7 | Gooch | 1 |
| Capt. Philips' | g a h | Malabar | 8 | 10 | Donaldson | 2 |
| " | b a h | Tredegar | 8 | 8 | ...... | 0 |
| Mr. C. J. Collins' | b a h | Navarino | 7 | 10 | Native | 0 |

## EXPLOSION AT THE MADRAS GUNPOWDER MANUFACTORY.

### FOUR LIVES LOST, AND THREE PERSONS INJURED.

A terrible explosion occurred on Friday, at a quarter to two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Madras Gunpowder Manufactory. The press-room of the manufactory was blown up with a loud report, which was distinctly heard on the Mount Road, and even at Royapettah. Colonel Cadell, the Officiating Superintendent of the place, at once proceeded from his office-room to the scene of the accident, and all available hands were without delay set to work to put out the fire. The two engines belonging to the manufactory were used, and a party having arrived from the 17th Regiment M. N. I., the sepoys rendered very great assistance in extinguishing the fire, and in removing the materials of the building which had been destroyed. A party of police constables, under the charge of Mr. McNamara, Inspector of Police, also arrived, and afforded such aid as they could give; and another party of men of H. M.'s 45th Regiment came towards evening to help those at the manufactory. A steam fire-engine was also brought from the Grand Arsenal, but it was not used, as the two engines belonging to the manufactory were considered sufficient. The fire having been properly extinguished, the store-rooms were drenched to prevent any further accident. The building of which the press-room, that was blown up, formed a part was entirely destroyed. There were some men in the room when the explosion happened, and on a search being made for dead bodies, the pieces of the bodies of four men were found. The men being blown into pieces, it was difficult to say how many men really lost their lives. So the coolies were mustered in the evening, and the result showed that four men, named Aboye, Ramasawmy, Permal, and Sengagum, were missing. Three other men had sustained injuries, but the wounds of only one of these men appeared to be of any consequence. Nothing is known as to the cause of the accident, the only persons who could give any clue as to the cause, having in this instance also, as in cases of gunpowder explosions generally, perished. It appears that there was no work being done in the press-room at the time of the accident, and the four men, who were killed, were merely engaged in removing the press charge from the press. Two barrels of cake had been removed from the press-room to the cake deposit room before the explosion took place, and the supervisor of the press, a Mr. Marshall, had only five minutes before gone for his dinner. There were about 800 lbs. of composition in the room. Colonel E. H. Couchman, Acting Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines, and Major Childers and Major Dangerfield, and several other officers visited the manufactory. Fortunately, there is another press in reserve at the manufactory to fall back upon.—*Madras Times.*

## THE GALE AT PONDICHERRY.

On Monday morning, the 6th instant, the sky being overcast, we had a cold land-wind, and a strong current running from the north. There were in the roads the steamer Yeddo, which had arrived the previous day from Galle, having been chartered by Messrs. Gallois, Montbrun and Fils, to convey gingelly seeds to Marseilles; the French ships Henri and Admiral de Genouilly, together with the Belvidera, engaged by the French Government to take coolies to the Antilles. The Belvidera had completed her deadweight of rice, and but luckily, as matters turned out, no emigrants had embarked. About noon rain began to fall, and continued heavily the whole day. As the gale freshened, always from the land, the Master Attendant, at half-past five o'clock, signalled to the vessels to prepare to put to sea, and the Yeddo got up steam. The surf had been impassable all day, and the captains of the various ships, who naturally spent Sunday on shore, were thus prevented from getting on board, much to their chagrin. The wind kept veering round to the north-east, and a cyclone being evidently close at hand, a gun was fired from the saluting battery a few minutes after midnight, as a signal for the vessels to get to sea. The Yeddo steamed off at once, closely followed by the two French ships; but the Belvidera was not so fortunate. Unable to make any headway, she drifted along the coast, and came on shore at the mouth of the Ariancoopum river, two miles south of Pondicherry. Her signals of distress were quickly seen by the anxious captains, who from the beach vainly strove in the darkness to follow the course of their respective ships. Aided by a company of sepoys, under the command of Lieutenant Beaugrand, and many inhabitants of the town, they hastened to the scene of the disaster. Nothing, however, could be done until daylight, when communication with the wreck was established by means of a rope floated on shore attached to a buoy. Thanks to the unsparing exertions of the spectators, who were well seconded by the sepoys and also by Mr. R. M. Daly, of the Bengal Marine, the second and third officers, with the entire crew, numbering in all twenty-five Europeans, were dragged to land after several narrow escapes, but sound in limb. Two sailors were only saved from drowning by the courageous efforts of some masulah boatmen. The Belvidera, which belongs to Messrs. Allan and Sons of London, was a fine new ship, and will probably become a total wreck, as the sea has made a clean breach over her. The two French vessels are reported by telegraph to have been seen passing Cuddalore in safety; but the steamer Yeddo has been driven on shore at the mouth of the Coleroon river. No particulars of this last disaster have come to hand, but a letter from the chief mate has been received, stating that if the weather moderates, the steamer will probably get off. The centre of the cyclone appeared to be some miles S.E. of Pondicherry, and the wind was due east when the Belvidera struck. On shore the damage done is limited to the destruction of trees and vegetation.—*Correspondent of the Madras Mail.*

## THE CASE OF CAPTAIN NICHOLETTS.

The Mooltan correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* says—"The case of Captain Nicholetts, our late cantonment magistrate, is perhaps without precedent, going on leave for two months after dismissing his kotwal. Shortly after a petition is sent off to the Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor, purporting to be from nine residents of the Sudder Bazaar, complaining against the magistrate for having flogged them some two-and-a-half years back, when he had neither jurisdiction nor power to do so. The petition is forwarded to the High Court, who directs an investigation, which takes place by a young civilian in Captain Nicholett's office *during his absence*, and without calling on him for an explanation. The magistrate hears of these proceedings in the hills, and, on his return, writes to say that he has been informed that an investigation took place in his office whilst on leave, with respect to his caning some residents of the Sudder Bazaar, acknowledging the same, and under what circumstances he did so, not one of whom were called forward at the investigation; some of them, indeed, it would be impossible to produce, they being dead nearly a year, whilst others had left the station, their dying or leaving having no connection whatever with the slight punishment they so richly deserved and got years before, the heaviest infliction being six and the lowest two strokes of a cane, for continued nuisance on and about their premises. To this letter Captain Nicholetts received no reply, I am told, nor did he positively know that he would be removed until his successor arrived to relieve him a few days ago. Such is an outline of a case that has caused no small consternation here during the last few weeks, principally on account of the great popularity of Captain Nicholetts; his fluent acquaintance with the native language making him peculiarly fitted for the post he held, and it is a great pity that he should be removed from a post he so well filled. Captain Nicholetts, I hear, reports himself at Lahore, but don't know whether he returns to his former post as District Superintendent of Police or returns to military duty. He, however, leaves with the goodwill and sympathy of every well-disposed person and much regretted. I give you the above, being what I have heard repeatedly expressed by all classes during the last week or two."

## "HELLERISM"—WHAT IS IT?

"Town Pump," writing in the *Pioneer* regarding Miss Heller's wonderful exercise of "supernatural vision," puts forward the following theory in explanation of it:—

"There are only two theories by which to explain the performance—ventriloquism and mesmerism. It may be either of these. But against ventriloquism there is this, that Mr. Heller stuffs (or pretends to stuff) his mouth with a handkerchief, and Miss Heller replies as correctly as ever. Those who have seen first-rate ventriloquists say that no motion of the lips is necessary, and that Mr. Heller under his moustache was saying all he wanted. But I believe the handkerchief to have been *really* in his mouth, and articulate sound cannot be emitted with the mouth full. I therefore incline to think that "supernatural vision" is due to mesmerism. Miss Heller before she appears I believe to be mesmerized: while on the stage she *says* what Mr. Heller *thinks*. When he was puzzled over a railway-key (thinking himself it was a corkscrew), she could not give a name to the article; and from his own ignorance of French arose, I fancy, Miss Heller's incapability to read sentences in that language. Why should he have gone out of the way to explain that Miss Heller was "wide-awake," if he did not know there was reason to suppose she was not? Nobody from her manner, her bow, her fan-flirting, would have gratuitously said she was *not* in the possession of her faculties. Mr. Heller's assurances aroused suspicion, and then it was noticed how constantly she followed his eye when the bandage was removed; how, when he was behind her, she only looked down; that her eyes—beautiful eyes—did not look wide-awake; that though blind-folded, she knew when he was looking at her, and spoke to or answered him; that (on two nights, at any rate, out of the four) she breathed very heavily, almost painfully; that Mr. Heller, when she appeared at a loss, always turned and *looked* intently at her, until she made up her mind. The ventriloquist party will of course say that none of these signs militate against their theory. Nor do they—but the handkerchief remains. If, as they would have us believe, this too was a deception, we arrive at the point we started at—total ignorance. For my own part I shall stick to the mesmerism."

## THE P. AND O. COMPANY.

(*Englishman.*)

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company seems to have at length really awakened to the altered conditions of Indian traffic. We have recently received letters from passengers, stating that a quite novel degree of consideration is now bestowed upon their wants. Apart from the extra fifty or seventy rupees of passage money, the P. and O. route has hitherto been rendered needlessly expensive by carelessness in management and indifference to minute details. Many persons will think that the extra Rs. 50 or Rs. 80 of passage-money are well spent to secure the comparative certainty as to time and the other advantages which an old-established and strongly-organised Company like the P. and O. ensures. But the complaint has hitherto been that, in addition to this slight initial outlay, the company saddles its passengers with something like £7 of miscellaneous and needless expenses *en route*. No man can live for two to three days in Egypt, to which time the delay in transit used frequently to amount, pay his hotel-bill at Southampton, and give his guinea for the stewards on each side, under much less than Rs. 70. Now, it is clear that if the P. and O. prices are really to compete with those of rival companies, the reduction must be not merely in the single element of passage-money, but upon the total cost of the journey. The P. and O. appears determined to hold its own against all comers, and to this end has rapidly reduced its rates. But hitherto the incidental charges have remained untouched, and passengers are not slow in finding out that Rs. 70 add more than ten per cent. to the cost of the journey *via* Brindisi, and just ten per cent. to its cost *via* Southampton.

These charges are of a nature which could be got rid of without any additional cost to the Company. As the various routes converge at Suez and Alexandria, there is often an unavoidable difference, amounting to a whole day, in the time of arrival. For example, even now the Southampton passengers have frequently to wait for twelve or twenty-four hours at Alexandria before the Brindisi steamer comes in. Now, it seems to us that under such circumstances the Company should give the passengers the option of remaining on board at its expense or going on shore. Many of them, particularly single men, would doubtless prefer the latter alternative. But a considerable proportion of them, especially military officers with their families, who are the class that chiefly suffer, would certainly remain on board. Again, it is a comon subject of complaint that the steamers reach Southampton too late for the passengers to land their luggage and go off to London the same night. Here, too, bachelors would almost to a man prefer the comfort of an English hotel, but for families who have to get children and maid-servants ashore in the dusk and discomfort of a winter evening, with the inevitable impedimenta without which ladies and children cannot travel, the inconvenience is severely felt. All these items swell the cost and increase the inconvenience of the P. and O. journey. They lead to unfavourable comparisons of it with the convenience of the Suez Canal route, now traversed by steamers of equal standing with their own, and which simply take up their passengers in the Hoogly, and put them on shore in London without a single incidental expense upon the way. Of course, by whatever Company passengers may go, they have to pay their wine-bill, but this strikes no one as unreasonable, while the incidental expenditure of the P. and O. bears a constantly increasing ratio to the whole expense of the journey with every additional reduction of the fares.

We are glad, therefore, to notice, both from the Madras journals and from letters which we ourselves have received, that the directors have lately begun to appreciate this fact. They may be perfectly sure that their passengers do. The Suez Canal has introduced

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such a competition for the Indian trade, and called into existence such magnificent rival steamers, that if the P. and O. is to hold its own, it must make up its mind to march in every respect with the age. The former difference in comfort and in speed, which gave the P. and O. the monopoly of the passenger-traffic, has ceased to materially influence the calculations of the public, now that steamers like Mr. Green's Viceroy have entered the field. It becomes simply a question of money, and Anglo-Indians, in summing up the total cost of the journey, consider these incidental expenses a most grievous item—an item which often serves to turn the scale against the P. and O. The older Company will doubtless continue for many years to be able to ask and to obtain a slightly higher rate of passage, just as they do at present. But from what we see and hear around us, it seems equally certain that they will lose the greater part of what may be called their family-traffic, unless they resolve to do away with these incidental charges. To a single man, Rs. 70 may not be of much importance, and indeed a single man can considerably reduce this amount. But where there are ladies and children, the inconvenience is always very great, and any attempts to economise in hotel-bills or other shore-expenses incident to the passage simply mean discomfort. A gentleman, with his wife, a couple of children, and a maid, must make up his mind to something like Rs. 150 of incidental charges. The Company profits nothing from this outlay, but the passengers do not forget it when they have next to make up their minds as to which route they will go by. We believe that the directors have already taken some steps towards reducing such charges, and in several recent cases, when the passengers had to wait at Alexandria for the arrival of another steamer, they had the option of remaining on board. But a feeling of uncertainty and dissatisfaction still remains in the mind of the public, particularly with regard to the practice at Southampton of clearing the ship of its passengers, however late in the afternoon it may arrive. We would strongly recommend the Company to publicly make known its intentions on this head. Passengers by other routes know exactly what it will cost them from port to port, and if the P. and O. is permanently to hold its own against its new rivals, it must furnish equally precise information. So long as its passengers are subject to hotel-bills and various incidental expenses on shore, it will compete at a disadvantage.

## LAND TENURES.—III.

(*Indian Public Opinion*, Nov. 3.)

WE have hitherto dealt with village communities as a whole, looking at the coparceners as one corporate body, and only incidentally alluding to the fact that in practice one village may exemplify many forms of tenure within its several subdivisions. This is, however, a well-known and important fact, and when we consider that each generation must of necessity be in some respects differently circumstanced from its predecessor, it is not at all to be wondered at that such should be the case. In one generation, let us suppose, the tenure of a village is simply ancestral putteedaree, the sons of one man, the founder of the village, having divided their father's land according to the ordinary laws of inheritance. But when we come to the next generation, how many disturbing causes may have come in to alter the tenure! Imagine, for instance, the number of those who took shares at the original division to have been three. The first may have had only one son, and his share, therefore, in the next generation will still be owned by one individual. The sons of the second may have remained joint, and continued to cultivate their land in common, while the sons of the third have preferred to imitate their fathers and uncles and divide their land. Thus taking an instance of the most ordinary kind, illustrating a state of things that without the smallest stretch of imagination may be conceived to be of every-day occurrence, we see that the village has in a single generation passed from a pure tenure to one which is a combination of no less than three different forms. The first division will have had the effect of forming three distinct *puttees*, and in the following generation each of these *puttees* has acquired its own peculiar form of tenure. And when we remember that each succeeding generation may well be marked by similar changes, the only wonder seems to be that any village, having once left the communal form of tenure, should after five or six generations present any traces at all of its original form. Now, as in the classification of tenures we noticed two principles of distinction, the apportionment of land and the apportionment of shares in the community, so in tracing the development of the tenure of a village two distinct threads will be observed running through all entanglements, the descent of the share and the descent of the proportion of land that goes with the share. In all villages whose coparceners are ancestrally connected there must have been at some time a distinct recognition of the ancestral share of each coparcener, and the land must have been at one time apportioned according to those shares. But as time goes on the shares necessarily become more and more complicated, and it is not hard to arrive at the conclusion that there must be a continual tendency in the direction of the state of things where the share of each man is measured not by his ancestral right but by the quantity of land in his possession, where, to use the ordinary expression, possession is the measure of right. Originally the share was the measure of the land, in the ultimate stage the land is the measure of the share. Between these two stages there is of course a wide expanse of debateable ground, and a tenure has to go through many modifications ere it passes from one extreme to the other. The law applicable to this debateable ground is at once most intricate and most interesting, and deserves, we think, far closer attention than it has yet received from any one who has written on the subject of tenures.

There are two ways in which land can become permanently divided into separate ownerships. Either division is effected by agreement, or it is the result of accidental circumstances which have put a portion of land exclusively into the possession of particular persons. In the latter case the apportionment does not become permanent until such time has passed, as gives a title to the possessor by depriving all out of possession of a right to assail him. This period, as laid down in Act XIV. of 1859, is twelve years from the time when the cause of action arose, *i. e.*, according to the construction put upon the words by the courts, the time when possession became adverse. When division has taken place according to agreement, or when a man can trace his right to a particular contract, there ought not often to be much difficulty in ascertaining the rights of the parties in any dispute. The difficulty begins when the possession of land has become altogether confused and the size of the holdings cannot be traced to any rule, but there exists, underlying this apparent confusion, a recognition of certain ancestral shares. Then arises the question whether a possession of more than twelve years can be disturbed on the ground of the existence of such tacitly recognized shares? Now the ordinary law of limitation would step in and say no. In many cases such tenures as those described above were at the time of our first settlement rightly or wrongly recorded as Bhyachara, and the sum to be paid by each coparcener was assessed upon the quantity of land in his possession. This fact would cause the possession of each coparcener to be adverse to the rest in such a manner as to render it perhaps inequitable to disturb it after a lapse of twelve years. But there are many instances in which the payments were assessed according to ancestral shares, no attention being paid to the quantity of land in each man's possession, and we suppose that if any coparcener should for more than twelve years regularly take the profits of a certain portion of land, the courts would hold that he had obtained an indefeasible title, although his contribution to the revenue had been all along a fixed sum arrived at without reference to the land in his possession. His enjoyment of the land has been exclusive, and that the courts would consider enough. But we venture to think that such cases ought not to be ruled by the common law of limitation. Land ought to be liable to readjustment as long as any traces of ancestral right remain in the apportionment of the burden of the revenue. We would not advocate what has been described as a "fanatical resort to the recording of obsolete shares," but where it is found that such shares actually exist or have existed till within a recent period, we do hold that any coparcener ought to have the right of insisting that his allotment of land shall be made up to a size corresponding to his ancestral share. At present, we conceive that an equalization in divided land under such circumstances could only be effected by agreement of all parties concerned, which is tantamount to saying that practically it is impossible, for those who hold more than their share are certain to object. We believe that in some districts, where land is much exposed to the action of rivers, there exists a custom that land, even where divided by agreement, shall be constantly subject to redistribution in case of loss by one coparcener of part of his share. Such cases are of course different from those of which we have been speaking; for the liability to redistribution may be said to be by custom one of the conditions of the original division. But we submit that the difference is not really so great as would appear. The principle is the same, the object of redivision being, that none should have to pay a share of revenue out of proportion to his holding, and we contend that the fact of ancestral right being the measure of the contribution to the revenue, itself implies a contract that each coparcener shall have a share of land in proportion to contribution. Mr. Prinsep, in his report upon the settlement of Sialkot, points out that "ordinarily speaking this adjustment (*i.e.*, of possession and shares) can be effected without much disturbance of possession in the case of those shareholders who have more than they ought, as there is *always some* common land under tenants, from which the difference can be made up when the general equalization is effected."

Mr. Prinsep appears to be an advocate for the principle which we have here asserted. In the settlement of the Sialkot district, from the report of which we made the above quotation, he effected an equalization between possession and share in 881 villages out of 1,485, in which revenue was paid according to "ancestral and customary shares." This is what we should wish to see done everywhere, and not only this, but we should wish to see the present law so altered as to enable any shareholder to come forward and claim equalization as a right. And with the object of facilitating this equalization there ought to be among the papers of every village a pedigree-table, drawn up with the greatest care at the time of settlement, and invested with the same authority as that given to the papers composing the "record of rights." A settlement officer has the best of opportunities for drawing up such a pedigree, and, to say nothing of its utility to him in his own operations, it might be of the greatest possible service in the event of any future dispute. We are afraid it is now too late to offer any suggestions with regard to the Punjab Revenue Bill, but few can doubt that such a pedigree would be a valuable addition to the documents enumerated in sec. 11 as those of which the record of rights is to consist.

In conclusion, we think that the strongest argument in favour of extending the right, which we have claimed for shareholders in ancestrally connected villages, is to be found in the system of joint responsibility for the revenue. The ancestral origin of a village is the chief, if not the only, justification for the maintenance and enforcement of this principle; and it is our duty accordingly to do all that lies in our power to foster the relics of ancestral origin wheresoever they may be found, and thus counteract the tendency which constantly exists towards the disappearance of ancestral shares into shares regulated by possession.

## THE COURT-MARTIAL AT MURREE.

### COLONEL LOWE'S DEFENCE.

(Continued from Thursday's "Gazette.")

GOORMUKH SING and the other native witnesses depose that old khus-khus was used, and that it had been kept in store till 1869 in a place which they have described. Mr. Quaid says that no old khus-khus was in store in any Government building which could have been used up in 1869; he further asserts, as I have noticed before, that the khus-khus of 1868 was destroyed by himself. If this can be considered evenly balanced testimony, perhaps the fact that the Committee passed the tatties may be sufficient to turn the scale in favour of Mr. Quaid's testimony. But the native evidence, even standing apart from Mr. Quaid's, is not very satisfactory. Surdeen, for instance, alleged that the khus-khus used in 1869 had been in store since Major Brander's time, that is 1865, while Shamlee went to the length of saying that it had been there since Major McKenzie's time, in 1857, and had so remained during the incumbency of four other Executive Commissariat officers before ever *I* took charge of the Peshawur Executive. Statements so glaringly absurd need no comment. Goormukh Singh and Thakoorie are relied upon by the prosecution to show the quantities of khus-khus that arrived in 1869 from down country; but it is not at all clear from the evidence, that other quantities did not arrive than what they actually know of. Again Goormukh Sing's account of the quantities which he says he himself received is peculiar. He produced a memo. in this Court containing the names of 11 cartmen and the quantities of khus-khus brought by each. This memo. he afterwards explained; it was copied from a little book in which the entries were originally made, both the book and the memo. being written upon the same occasion, the one immediately after the other. In the book, between the names of two of the cartmen, *viz.*, Allahadeen and Khoda Buksh, appears the account of seven doolie-bearers. What this account is doing in such a book as this I altogether fail to understand. Then the memo., which is said to have been copied from the book as soon as the entries were made, as the latter, gives the names of the cartmen in altogether a different order from what the book does; thus, the memo. records them in the following order:—Elahie Buksh, Ameera, Assoo, Makan, Sultan, Khoda Buksh, Bholah, Bhola (a second time), Shah Mahomed, Allahadeen Ram dial. While the book contains them thus:—Ramdial (11), Shah Mahomed (9), Allahdeen (10), Khoda Buksh (6), Bholah (7), Bhola a second time (8), Makan (4), Sultan (5), Ameera (2), Assoo (3), Elahie Buksh (1). This may be considered a point of no great consequence by the prosecution, but as they have mentioned to base the charge mainly upon the evidence of Goormukh Sing and his book and memo., I am at least entitled to consider the precise value of this documentary evidence. A portion of the same native evidence is also all that the prosecution have to support their allegation, that old bamboos were improperly used in 1869; but here again the evidence of the European witnesses cast the strongest doubts upon that of the native witnesses. It is shown by Mr. Quaid that only 209 bamboos were returned by him to the Commissariat at Peshawur in 1869 as unserviceable, while in the station gomashta Heera Lall's bill, produced and explained by Mr. Kelly, credit is given for 240; the slight difference of 31 between these figures may perhaps represent bamboos returned without Mr. Quaid's knowledge from my outposts of Nowshera and Attock. Even if the accusation that I have been unmindful of my duty rested upon the native evidence, I should feel but little doubt as to the conclusion at which the Court would arrive; as however the true responsibility in this instance is to be found denoted in the circular to which I have referred, the charge I respectfully submit has not been made out.

The eighth charge imputes to me neglect of duty in sending Heera Lall Chatterjee, an office-writer, as he is called in the charge, with cash for advance to Nowshera to equip H. M.'s 77th Regiment, and in giving him blank *itlanamahs*, when Honorary Ensign Cooper was at the time in charge at Nowshera, and was, as Deputy Assistant Commissary, a proper and competent officer to perform the duty. Honorary Ensign Cooper, as the outpost Executive at Nowshera, was or ought to have been a proper and competent officer to perform the duty of equipping H. M's 77th Regiment in December 1868, and I might, had I thought fit, have left the matter entirely to him. But from the time I assumed charge of the Peshawur Executive, I have always exercised a personal supervision over the equipments of H. M.'s regiments, or when unable to attend personally have deputed some one to represent me or to assist the officer carrying out the equipment. Thus Honorary Ensign Cooper admits that he did not equip H. M.'s 90th Regiment, H. M.'s 1 19th Regiment, or H. M.'s 77th Regiment, three regiments equipped at Nowshera after I assumed charge at Peshawur in January 1867. Again, with regard to H. M.'s 42nd Regiment, which came direct from Cherat to Nowshera in 1867. I was at Nowshera at the time, as Honorary Ensign Cooper states, and though Honorary Ensign Cooper does not admit this also, it is nevertheless the fact, that I personally carried out the re-equipment of the regiment at that place. When H. M.'s 77th Regiment were about to be relieved by H. M.'s 88th Regiment in December 1868, as I could not go out myself to help Honorary Ensign Cooper, I sent Heera Lall Chatterjee, who had served under Honorary Ensign Cooper at Nowshera and been recommended by him for nomination as station gomashta at Peshawur. I sent Heera Lall out with Sunt Bux an office writer, Honorary Ensign Cooper having no writer to assist him. My Persian order to Heera Lall to take Sunt Bux with him has been read to the Court. Sunt Bux takes no part in the prosecution as a witness, Kedarnath Datt appearing in his place. Before sending these men I wrote to Honorary Ensign Cooper the office memo. No. 478, dated 9th December 1868 forwarding the indents for public and private carriage. That letter or memo. requested Honorary Ensign Cooper to see to the transfer of the carriage, &c., with H. M.'s 88th Regiment to H. M.'s 77th Regiment, and amongst other things, to attach to his statement to be sent to Peshawur immediately after the departure of H. M.'s 77th Regiment, all receipts for advances or for stores, so that no delay might take place in the preparation of the equipment report. The letter altogether placed in Honorary Ensign Cooper's hands the full equipment of H. M.'s 77th Regiment. Such a memo. to a warrant officer of Honorary Ensign Cooper's standing and experience in the department ought to have been sufficient; and the fact of Heera Lall's going in to Nowshera, merely to assist him, was no excuse for Honorary Ensign Cooper's avoiding his clear duty or responsibility on the occasion. If, further, Heera Lall took with him, as Honorary Ensign Cooper states he did, blank *itlanamahs* signed by me, it was Honorary Ensign Cooper's duty to report the matter to me at once: or if he really had no time to do so, to have submitted other *itlanamahs* and signed them himself when properly filled up, and to have reported the matter officially to me. I do not believe for a moment that I sent any such blank *itlanamahs* signed by myself. Those that Heera Lall and Sunt Bux took with them, were no doubt filled in from a statement made by Honorary Ensign Cooper himself, showing the distribution of carriage, &c. The papers, as far as I can recollect, came back to the office to be copied in the office books; and were afterwards sent out to Sergeant Mathews in victualling charge of H. M.'s 77th Regiment some two marches beyond Nowshera, either by camel, sowar, or ekka. On this point, at this distance of time, I cannot pretend to be certain; but it was, as I have stated it, to the best of memory. Honorary Ensign Cooper admits that he made over the carriage to H. M.'s 77th Regiment himself, and I can only suppose, that as my outpost executive, or at all events to protect himself, he would have seen that the *itlanamahs* were properly and correctly made out. The Persian order to Heera Lall correctly represents what I intended him to do as far as his going to Nowshera with Sunt Bux and taking cash with him is concerned. The latter part of this order was given to the best of my recollection, as I did not wish to run the risk of a Tehseel order not being paid for want of sufficient money in the Nowshera Tehseel. Honorary Ensign Cooper says that the usual plan is to send the Tehseel order to the warrant officer in charge, but sometimes it is sent to the station gomashta. It must be, as far as the safety of the money is concerned, a matter of perfect indifference whether the money is remitted by order to the station gomashta, or whether another gomashta takes it out; but when time is pressing, and there may not be enough money in the outpost Tehseel to meet the emergency, the latter course for remitting the money is clearly perferable to the former. As to the manner in which the advances are said to have been made, I cannot be held responsible for what Honorary Ensign Cooper and Heera Lall did at Nowshera in this matter when I was at Peshawur. Honorary Ensign Cooper says that advances of this kind are made by the outpost gomashta in presence of the warrant officer in charge, if the advances are received by the gomashta, but that if the warrant officer receives the money he pays the camel men. In this instance Kedarnath Dutt states that he and Heera Lall paid the men in Heera Lall's house at Nowshera. I never knew this before, and can only express my surprise that Honorary Ensign Cooper should have allowed such a thing, or never reported to me if it were done without his sanction. Upon these facts I would respectfully but most confidently submit to the Court that the charge is not proved. The only fact that can be safely said to be established is that I sent Heera Lall to Nowshera, with the money for advances: but I must and do altogether deny that he was sent with blank *itlanamahs* signed by me. I am not aware of violating any rule in declining to let Honorary Ensign Cooper, my subordinate, act independently of me in equipping H. M.'s 77th Regiment, or any other regiment, or in sending others to assist him. If in the face of what I intended or rather of an express order from me, he surrendered the full equipment to others, I must leave Honorary Ensign Cooper to answer for his conduct. But until this charge was preferred against me I was not aware that he had so departed from his duty. The only reason that he has as yet given for neglecting to see to the equipment, is that Heera Lall told him he was sent out by me. I can hardly conceive how any one in Honorary Ensign Cooper's position can have the folly or audacity to urge that as an excuse for what he did. Upon the mere assertion of Heera Lall that he was sent out by me, and without any intimation from me, that Heera Lall was coming, Honorary Ensign Cooper retired from the matter of the equipment, and so completely shut his eyes to what was going on that he did not even see the 111 camels which Monaz brought in to Nowshera, though, singular enough, he *did* see the blank *itlanamah* said to be signed by me. Beyond seeing these *itlanamahs* he saw nothing, and did nothing. I have no hesitation in saying that if Honorary Ensign Cooper looked at the *itlanamahs* at all, he did not see them in the state described by him, *viz.*, already signed by me.

Upon the ninth charge, which states that I signed and submitted for Brigadier General Stewart's countersignature a demurrage certificate when no demurrage was due, I have but a very few words to say. If all the evidence connected with this charge had been put before the Court, I have no doubt that the whole matter would be as clear as possible. But it appears that Kunbya Shah, the camel chowdry, who would have been the principal witness, is not to be found. The prosecutor in his opening address, stated the witnesses upon whom he intended to rely on in support of this charge; he mentioned the camel chowdry, the owners of the camels, and Ensign Cooper. The camel-chowdry, as I have already said, though summoned for the prosecution, has put in no appearance; of the owners, how many Lieutenant-Colonel Keer alluded to I do not know, one only has been called, while as far as Mr. Cooper, of whom the prosecutor said, "Ensign Cooper will state that he never saw or heard anything of the camels," I had occasion just now, when touching on the 8th charge, to point out how singularly defective that witness's eyesight was in this respect; he did not even see the 111 camels which Monaz undoubtedly took to Nowshera, and which, he says, were made over to Honorary Ensign Cooper. The indents for H. M.'s 77th Regiment showed that 376 camels would probably be required for that regiment. I knew before the receipt of these indents how many H. M.'s 104th Regiment were bringing up from Kalka to Peshawur; and making a reasonable allowance for those that would turn out unserviceable, I must have issued an order to the camel chowdry to entertain others. That order appears to have been carried out, and the 150 camels mentioned in the demurrage certificate were entertained to meet the possible requirement. The camels arrived at Nowshera as follows: 80 on the 7th December 1868, 20 on the 8th, and 50 on the 9th. They would take 10 days on the march from Jhubbee to Nowshera; and as H. M.'s 77th Regiment did not leave the latter place until the 15th of the month, demurrage would be payable as shown in the certificate even if the camels were unemployed either in whole or in part. They were partly employed, as I shall now show, just before the 77th Regiment left Nowshera. Monaz with 111 camels arrived at Tanoo Jhubbee. He states that his camels were relieved of the magazine stores, which they were bringing from Rawul Pindee to Peshawur, and sent back to Nowshera, where they were entertained for H. M.'s 77th Regiment. Monaz states that at Nowshera there was a large number of camels collected. I infer from the evidence, and my inference is in a manner supported by my recollection of what was done at the time, that Monaz's 111 camels were used instead of the same number out of the 150 brought from Jhubbee; the remainder required for H. M.'s 77th Regiment were taken out of the 150, and the rest of this lot were discharged upon the final equipment of the regiment. The 111 camels belonging to Monaz were no doubt entertained in preference to the same number out of the 150, for this reason, that the amount of the return hire for the former would be less than that of the latter. Monaz's camels would return from Agra, to which H. M.'s 77th Regiment were marching from Rawul Pindee, whereas such of the 150 as were entertained, would have the longer journey back to Jhubbee. In addition to the 182 camels handed over to H. M.'s 77th from those that came with H. M.'s 104th and Monaz's 111, twenty-four out of the 150 were substituted by the 8 elephants mentioned in the evidence, and 70 also out of the 150 were entertained for private carriage; the rest as I have before stated were discharged, but of course demurrage on the full number had to be paid from the date of entertainment to the 15th December 1868. This to the best of my memory and belief is a correct account of the camels in question. I am referring to what took place three years ago, and without the evidence of some of the principal witnesses to aid me. But I may observe that the demurrage certificate is not for camels only, but for carts as well. No exception has been taken to the latter, and the whole was passed by the Examiner of Commissariat Accounts, as correct. The carts and camels were entertained for the same purpose or occasion, and some good reason must have been given to me for charge for demurrage as well for the camels as for the carts, I in my turn having to lay the same reason before the Examiner of Commissariat Accounts.

[To be continued.]

## THE STOCKWELL MURDER.

THE adjourned inquest on the body of Annie Watson, the lady whose murder has created so profound a sensation, was resumed on 16th Oct., before Mr. Carter, coroner for East Surrey, at the Grosvenor Arms Inn, Grosvenor-road, Stockwell.

Mr. W. J. Fraser, solicitor, of Dean-street, Soho, appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of the Rev. John Selby Watson, the husband of the deceased, who is now in custody charged with the murder.

Before any further evidence was taken,

Mr. Fraser said he desired to call the attention of the coroner to an article which had appeared in the *Echo*, commenting upon the case which was now the subject of inquiry. Of course it was impossible to prevent the press from commenting upon matters of this kind, but he thought that some sort of discretion ought to be exercised. The article in the *Echo* assumed that a certain line of defence would be set up, and that, considering the nature of the facts which were ascertained, that defence could not be maintained. It was very improper that such observations should be made, and he must express a hope that the press, realizing the greater power it possessed, would, in discussing this case, exercise that power with all the discretion which a case of this kind demanded.

The Coroner said it was to be regretted that things of this kind should occur. He had already called attention to the publication of a letter which he thought ought first to have come before the Court.

Police-Sergeant George Hazell was then examined as follows:—On Wednesday last I was called to 28, St. Martin's-road, and went there with Sergeant Huey. I saw Dr. Rugg there, and he took us to the bedroom adjoining the library. We there saw the body of the deceased lying in a corner of the room near the window. The head was almost destitute of hair, and I noticed injuries which the head had sustained. A few minutes afterwards I received three letters from Dr. Rugg. They were not in envelopes nor were they sealed. I read one of them. It had reference to the death of the deceased. I delivered those letters to Inspector Davis after marking my initials on each of them. I went into the room where Mr. Watson was lying in bed, and said he must consider himself in custody for the murder of his wife. He said "I suppose so; don't be violent." I replied that there was no intention to be violent. Mr. Watson said "because I am ill." I made a search yesterday in the drawers of the dressing-room behind the bedroom where I first saw Mr. Watson. I there found a shirt belonging to the accused. I produce it. The wristbands are torn off, and there were stains of blood on each sleeve.

Inspector Davis recalled, deposed—I produce three letters, marked Nos. 1, 2, and 3. No. 1 is addressed to the surgeon. No. 2 is addressed, "A statement for such as may care to read it." No. 3 was "For the servant, Ellen Pyne, exclusive of her wages."

Coroner—Was that written on the outside of the envelope?

Witness—Yes, Sir.

Was it in the handwriting of the rev. gentleman?—I think so, for I saw him write at the station on a piece of paper, which he afterwards sent to his servant. On the paper he wrote, "Send me a mattress and a pair of blankets, some sheets, a comb and brush, and some slices of cold beef, to the police station."

(The letters which have already been published were here read to the jury.)

Examination continued—Having seen the body of the deceased, I traced blood from the small room adjoining the library to the library. There was a smear of blood on the floor in a direction from the door towards where the body lay. I also saw blood on the landing outside the door leading towards the library. I raised the carpet, and found a much larger patch, which had passed through the carpet. This portion of the floor appeared to have been wiped. There was a good deal of blood smeared over the chair. The trousers and waistcoat and black frock coat produced are also stained with blood, as are a pair of drawers which I produce. In a small drawer in the chest where the shirt was found I found five pistols—three large ones and two small weapons. The large one produced, an old flint horse pistol, is split in two places. The splits are in the woodwork and appear to be recent. There is a stain which appears to be blood on the trigger guard and a similar stain on the but-end. I have since found in a box in the same room the hammer produced. It is quite new, and it is not stained. The blood stains on the clothes and pistol had evidently been wiped. I also found a sponge, which I produce. It is slightly coloured as if by blood, and there are some light coloured hairs on it. When the prisoner was brought to the police-station I charged him with the murder, and entered the charge in the book. The charge was read over to him. He made no reply, except to ask for the articles I have spoken of.

Dr. Rugg, further examined—I received the letter marked No. 1 from the servant. It was in an envelope, and was sealed. I also received from the servant the other two letters, which I delivered to Sergeant Hazell. I believe the letter I read to be in the handwriting of Mr. Watson. I have never seen him write, but I have had a letter from him, and the handwriting in both is the same. I made a *post-mortem* examination of the deceased last Friday. I was assisted by Mr. Pope, the divisional police surgeon, and Dr. Day-Goss was present. We stripped the body. Dr. Day-Goss took down notes of the *post-mortem* examination, which are as follows:—

"Body well nourished. A large contused and lacerated wound of irregular triangular shape upon the posterior superior angle of the right parietal bone. A little to the front, and to the left of the before-mentioned wound, there is a lacerated wound of two inches in length, extending to the bone. Immediately in front a wound of a similar shape, also extending to the bone. To the right of the last described an irregular triangular contused and lacerated wound two inches in length and breadth, causing a fracture of the bone. In front of the last mentioned there were two other lacerated wounds, each of about an inch and a half in length. To the right, at the juncture of the temporal and parietal bones, is a wound of an inch in length, of irregular triangular shape. On the forehead, about two inches above the inner angle of the right brow, extending diagonally from the centre of the forehead to an inch above the middle of the eyebrow, an irregular lacerated wound of two inches in length. The mouth was closed and drawn to the left side; the lips compressed, and the under lip contused upon the right side. Nothing remarkable about the external appearance of the face, except a small contused wound underneath the chin, as if struck by falling. On the right arm were two small wounds over the fleshy part of the arm; a wound also upon the elbow joint. Several contusions upon the hand. On the left arm bruises over the elbow and over the back of the arm; and on the back of the hand a severe contused and partially incised wound (skin wound) of two inches in length, and minor ones on the fingers and knuckles. On the back of the neck, on the left side, a superficial abrased wound of about two inches in length, similar to the one on the chin. The body.—The external appearance of the chest and abdomen. A slight brasion over the right hip, and the general *post-mortem* appearances showing that decomposition had set in. A slight bruise of the left knee-cap, besides slight abrasions over each shin. No other external marks of violence on the chest or abdomen. Upon the removal of the scalp the sutures between the two parietal and also between the two parietal and frontal bones were loosened and movable, accompanied with which was an irregular fracture of the frontal bone, extending through both tables; in addition to this the outer table was more extensively fractured than the inner, evidenced upon the removal of the skullcap. Upon the removal of the brain an extensive extravasation of blood was found between its convolutions and at its base; there was also great venous congestion over its surface. There was an extensive fracture at the base of the skull, from the anterior inferior angle of the parietal bone to the extent of two inches, through the wing of the sphenoid to the temporal bone. Examination of the thorax.—The lungs emphysematous, and old adhesions upon the right lung; the heart small, covered with fat; the valves healthy. Abdomen.—The liver less than the usual size, hard in structure (cirrhotic). Upon raising the stomach a large amount of extravasation of blood was found at the lesser curvature from rupture of mesenteric vessels, and between the folds of peritoneum. The stomach contained about half a pound of partially-digested food. The intestines were healthy but loaded with fat. Kidney small, flabby, much congested, more especially the left one; the cortical substance firmly adherent.

"George P. Rugg, M.D.
"Edward Pope, M.R.C.S.
"Samuel Day-Goss, M.D."

By Mr. Fraser—The cause of the state in which the liver was found I believe to be the habit of taking alcoholic stimulant.

In large quantities?—In small quantities continually.

By the Coroner—I attribute the death of the deceased to the injury to the brain produced by the heavy blows which caused the wounds on the head. The blows must have been given with great force, and could not possibly have been self-inflicted. I have examined the pistol produced and compared it with the wounds on the head, and in my opinion the wounds might have been inflicted by such an instrument. Several of the wounds exactly correspond with the but-end and trigger-guard of the pistol. The stains on the pistol are evidently blood stains.

Edward Pope, police surgeon, was examined in corroboration of the evidence of Dr. Rugg.

Eleanor Mary Pyne, who was dressed in deep mourning, was the next witness. She said—I am a single woman, and have been living in the service of Mr Watson nearly three years. When I first went to the house there was another servant, but since last Christmas I have been the only one. They had two boarders at first, but there has been no one besides myself living with Mr. and Mrs. Watson since the school broke up. On Sunday week my master and mistress were at home. They both went out in the morning about half-past 10, and returned between 1 and 2 o'clock. My mistress then seemed to be in her usual state of health. My master and mistress partook of dinner on their return, and I waited on them. They appeared to be comfortable together. I noticed nothing unusual between them. I removed the dinner things and saw my master and mistress retire up to the library as soon as they had had their dinner. That was where they used generally to sit. My master was dressed as he always was, in black cloth. His coat was similar to that which he generally wore. I left the house at 4 o'clock, it being my Sunday for going out. I used to go out on the Sunday afternoon once a fortnight. I was not sent out either by my master or mistress. I supposed them both to be in the library when I left. I returned just before 9 o'clock, and Mr. Watson let me in in answer to my knock at the hall door. When he had opened the door and was closing it upon me he said, "Your mistress is gone out of town and won't be home till to-morrow." He said he had taken no tea, but he would take some bread and cheese. I took him the bread and cheese in the dining room downstairs. I also cleared away the supper things. No further allusion was made by my master that night to my mistress. I went to bed at 10 o'clock. My bedroom was at the top of the house. When I went to bed my master was in the library. I noticed nothing unusual in his manner or dress that night. As I was going up to bed, when I got as far as the library, Mr. Watson opened the door of that room. He had a candle in his hand and looked down at the floor. He said, "This stain on the floor is port wine which your mistress has spilt. I have told you in case you might wonder what it was." I then went to bed. I do not remember hearing my master go to bed, nor was I disturbed during the night by any noise. Next morning I saw my master at breakfast. I don't think he said anything then or that day about my mistress. He left the house on that day after dinner, and returned about 5 o'clock. I wanted something out of a cupboard downstairs and I asked if mistress would be in before it was dark, and he said she would not be. My master took supper and retired to bed the same as usual. I heard no noise that night, nor was I disturbed in any way. On Tuesday morning, after breakfast, Mr. Watson said, "Your mistress won't be home for two or three days." He gave no reason why, and I asked no questions. He went out that day. In the afternoon he asked whether I could get any one to remain with me that night, as he would not return till the morning. I could not get anyone to stay with me. I told Mr. Watson after I had been out I expected some one, but I was not certain. At half-past 9 o'clock I told him I had not got any one to stay with me. He said then I was to remain in the house by myself. I think he went out once or twice that evening. I stayed up until 11 o'clock, thinking Mr. Watson was going out to stay, and that I might have to fasten the door after him. At 11 o'clock while I was in the kitchen Mr. Watson called over the stairs, "If you find anything wrong with me in the morning go for Dr. Rugg." I said, "Are you ill, Sir?" and he replied "I may require medicine in the morning." I went to bed and heard no noise, and next morning Mr. Watson went out before breakfast, about a quarter past 8 o'clock. He was not absent long. He took some breakfast in the dining-room, and then went out again. On the second occasion he was absent more than an hour, returning before twelve o'clock. I saw him standing in the hall, and he said, "If you find anything wrong with me before dinner time step for the doctor." He then went upstairs, and I heard him moving about for some time. I think I saw him once after that in the library. He had been upstairs about a quarter of an hour, when, as I was in the drawing-room beneath his bedroom, I heard him groaning upstairs. I was rather frightened at first, but I went upstairs and heard Mr. Watson groaning in his bedroom. I went into the bedroom, the door of which was partly open, and saw Mr. Watson in bed, undressed. I spoke to him, but he did not know me. Having spoken to him once or twice without an answer, I put on my things and ran for Dr. Rugg as hard as I could. When Dr. Rugg came into the bedroom he took possession of three letters. I have seen my master write many times, and know his handwriting well. The letters produced are in his handwriting. I did not know that my master possessed fire-arms. I had never seen pistols in his possession. The clothes produced are like those which Mr. Watson wore on Sunday. Between dinner time on that day up to the time of my going out I heard no words pass between them.

Did they ever have words?—No.

Did you ever hear them quarrelling?—No.

Did you ever hear any threat pass from him to her, or her to him?—No.

Did you ever see him push or strike her?—No, never.

Was he generally kind to you?—Yes, always.

Was he kind to Mrs. Watson?—Yes, he was always very kind to her.

By Mr. Fraser—I dusted the library on Sunday. I did not see the pistol produced in the library then or at any time. My mistress very seldom went out alone. My master usually accompanied her. We did not have family prayer after the young gentlemen went away. I did not post any letters for my master on the Monday or Tuesday.

By the Coroner—There were fire irons in the library. I cleaned them on Monday morning. I did not notice anything unusual when I cleaned them. If there had been anything the matter with them they must have been cleaned before I saw them. The room was not in confusion or disorder.

Mr. Fraser—Did you notice anything unusual in the state of the easy chair?—Yes, I noticed that it was stained, and I thought it was with the port wine that I had been told had been spilt.

The Coroner read over the evidence as given above, and was about to sum it up to the jury, when

Mr. Fraser expressed a desire to say a few words to the jury before the Coroner proceeded any further.

The Coroner said it was not customary to permit any address to the jury in a case before that Court. It now became his duty to call the attention of the jury very shortly to the evidence before them. After what they had heard he presumed they could not have any reasonable doubt that the deceased met her death by violence, and that the injuries by which her death was occasioned were inflicted by some other person, and not by herself. *Primâ facie* the fact of one person killing another constituted a case of murder, but there were certain circumstances that might reduce the offence to one of manslaughter, justifiable homicide, or death by misadventure. The doctor who had been called in had explained the nature of the injuries inflicted in this case and had stated very decidedly that they were the cause of death and that they could not have been inflicted by the deceased. The question then arose by whom were they inflicted, and, after reading the letter written by Mr. Watson, whose handwriting had been proved by his servant, could the jury have any doubt that he was the person by whom the deceased had met her death? With any other question as to Mr. Watson's state of mind or his attempt to commit suicide the jury had nothing to do.

The room was then cleared, and after a very brief consultation, the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder against John Selby Watson."

The Coroner thereupon made out his warrant for the commitment of the accused for trial at the next sitting of the Central Criminal Court, which commences on Monday next.

It is said that the deceased lady, who was of a highly nervous temperament, was extremely jealous of her husband, it is believed causelessly so; but it is now known that they led a very lonely and isolated life, owing to the extreme aversion of Mrs. Watson to receive any company.

It will be in the recollection of our readers that, in the memorandum written by Mr. Watson in reference to the disposal of his books and papers, he makes mention of the MSS. lying about. They were left on the table as they were found until after the coroner and jury had visited the house and viewed the body. Some of these MSS. are in Latin, and among them has been found, written on an ordinary slip of paper, and lying on the corner of the table, the following—under the circumstances—extraordinary one:—"Felix in omnibus fere rebus præterquam quod ad sexum attinet fœmineum. Sæpe olim amanti nocuit semper amare," which may be thus translated:—"Happy in almost all things except so far as concerns women. It has often hurt one who loved once to persist in loving."

It is impossible, of course, to say when these sentences were written—whether before or after the commission of the murder. But taken in connection with the statement in the letter referred to, that he had been fortunate in life with one great exception, they may be interpreted in a way which would have a strong bearing on the case. The police have since the remand of the prisoner been very diligently inquiring into his antecedents and those of the deceased lady, and it is rumoured that some of the information they have obtained will throw a good deal of light upon the case. It has not yet been explained how it is that the mixture found in the bottle was diluted, it being stated by the chemist who supplied the prussic acid that it was of the full strength, and that had the accused taken it in the condition in which it was furnished it must have destroyed him. We have been requested to say that the medicine administered by Dr. Rugg to Mr. Watson when he called in was not a sedative, but a stimulant. It was by an error of the reporter that the word "sedative" was used, and has no particular bearing on the case; but it has led to some medical gentlemen in the court writing to Dr. Rugg to inquire how he came to administer a sedative under such circumstances.

The funeral of the deceased lady took place on Saturday afternoon at Tooting Cemetery. It was conducted in a perfectly private manner, and care was taken to avoid the attendance of a crowd of persons who would be sure to have been attracted from morbid curiosity, by concealing the hour and place of interment. No relatives of the unfortunate lady—if she had any—have put in an appearance, and in their absence the performance of the last mournful duties to the dead devolved upon Mr. Fraser, the prisoner's solicitor, who, with Dr. Rugg, were the only followers.

It is hardly possible to conceive two persons living in so populous a neighbourhood in such complete isolation as Mr. and Mrs. Watson appear to have done.

The discovery that the prisoner had ordered a box of the nature reported, caused a great sensation in the neighbourhood, and the shop of the tradesman in the Clapham-road who supplied it was besieged on Saturday by a crowd of persons. At first the chest in question was freely exhibited, but it having been pointed out that such a proceeding was hardly in good taste, it was withdrawn from public gaze, and subsequently, we believe, sent to the Brixton Police-station.

A correspondent informs us that Mr. Watson has frequently preached at St. Andrew's Church, Stockwell-park-road. He first became connected with the services of that church in consequence of the illness of the Rev. Mr. Clissold. At first he only read the lessons, but shortly afterwards Mr. Clissold requested him to preach, but his sermons, which were usually read from MSS., did not give satisfaction to the congregation. He was frequently employed to give scientific lectures to 150 scholars connected with the Grammar School.

## PRICES OF ARTICLES IN THE CRAWFORD MARKETS.

THE following were the quotations of the different articles on sale at the Crawford Markets on Saturday:—

| DAILY PRICES—BEEF. | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prime pieces, 1st sort, ℘ lb | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Prime pieces, 2nd sort, ℘ lb | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| Briskets and round, 1st sort, ℘ lb | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| Do 2nd sort, ℘ lb | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Beefsteak (under part), ℘ lb | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Do (round), ℘ lb | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Meat, for soup, do | 0 | 1 | 9 |
| Shins, large, each | 0 | 5 | 6 |
| Do small do | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Tongues, fresh, each. | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Do salt, do | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Suet, 1st sort, ℘ lb | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Do 2nd sort do | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| Prime (Cape) Corned Mess Beef, ℘ lb | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| VEAL (large or small). | | | |
| Hind Quarter, 1st sort | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fore do do | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hind do 2nd sort | 2 | 12 | 0 |
| Fore do do | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| Head, each | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Liver and Heart | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Feet, four | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| MUTTON (Gram-fed) | | | |
| Saddle, ℘ lb | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Leg, Loin, Shoulder and Neck, ℘ lb | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Breast, ℘ lb | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Head, each | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MUTTON (1st sort). | | | |
| Saddle, ℘ lb | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Leg, Loin, Shoulder and Neck, ℘ lb | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Breast, ℘ lb | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Head, each | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| MUTTON (2nd sort). | | | |
| Saddle, ℘ lb | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, ℘ lb | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Do 2nd sort, each | 0 | 1 | 9 |
| KID (small). | | | |
| Hind Quarter, 1st sort | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fore do do | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hind do 2nd sort | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| Fore do | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| Head, Feet, Liver, and Heart | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| LAMB (large). | | | |
| Hind Quarter, 1st sort | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fore do do | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hind do 2nd sort | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Fore do do | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| Head, Feet, Liver, and Heart | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| PORK (Fresh and Salt). | | | |
| Pork, fresh, ℘ lb | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Do salt, country, ℘ lb | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Pigs (Roaster), each | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Do Head, ℘ lb | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Sausages, ℘ lb | 0 | 5 | 4 |
| Bacon, ℘ lb | 0 | 5 | 4 |
| POULTRY. | | | |
| Geese, each | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Turkey Cocks (very large), each | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Do Hens, each | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| Ducks, large, each | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Do middling, each | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| Fowls, Surat, large | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Do middling | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fowls, Bombay, large, each | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Do do middling, each | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| Chickens, large, each | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Do small, each | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Eggs, each | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Guinea Fowls | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rabbits | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Peacocks | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ducks, Wild | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Partridges pair | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Coul, doz | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MILK AND BUTTER. | | | |
| Cows' Milk, per seer measure | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Do Butter, ℘ cup, 2 ozs | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Buffaloes' Milk, per seer measure | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Do Butter, ℘ cup 2 ozs. | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| BREAD. | | | |
| Loaves, 1st sort, 13 ozs., each | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Do 2nd sort, 13 ozs., each | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Loaves, brown, each | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Flour, Wheat, ℘ lb | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Rolong, ℘ lb | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| FIREWOOD. | | | |
| Babool, per candy | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Kurmell, per candy | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Aine, per candy | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| OIL. | | | |
| Cocoanut, 1st sort, per maund | 4 | 8 | 0 |
| Do 2nd sort, do | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| Sweet Oil, 1st sort, do | 4 | 12 | 0 |
| Do 2nd sort do | 4 | 8 | 0 |
| GHEE. | | | |
| Ghee, Surat, per seer. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Do Ghautee do | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| Do Jaffrabad do | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| SUGAR. | | | |
| Sugercandy, 1st sort, per seer | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Do 2nd sort, per seer | 0 | 2 | 6 |

| | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Do 2nd sort do | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Do brown do | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Tea, 1st sort, ℘ lb | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, 2nd sort, ℘ lb | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| GRAIN. | | | |
| Gram, Jambooseer, per candy | 29 | 0 | 0 |
| Gram, Ghogary ℘ cdy. | 24 | 0 | 0 |
| Do Ghautee, do | 28 | 0 | 0 |
| Ooreed, Ghogary, do | 34 | 0 | 0 |
| Do Cutch, do | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mutt, Ghautee, do | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Do Cutch, do | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pajree, Ghautee, do | 28 | 0 | 0 |
| Do Bhownuggur, per candy | 33 | 0 | 0 |
| Rice, Jerasul, ℘ phara. | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Do Seegundee, do. | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Do Common, do. | 4 | 12 | 0 |
| Barley (new) ℘ candy | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Do (old) do | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| VEGETABLES. | | | |
| Potatoes, Mahabuleshwur, large, per seer | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Do small do | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Do Poona or Surat, large, ℘ seer | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Do small, do | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Yams, white, ℘ seer | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Do red, do | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Onions do | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Cabbages, large, each | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Do small | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Turnips, large ℘ doz | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| do small do | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Cauliflowers, large, each | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Do small, do | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Carrots, ℘ seer | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Celery, large, each | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Lettuces, each | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Beet, large, do | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Do small, do | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Radishes, white, per dozen | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Do. red do. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tomatoes, ℘ seer | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Green Peas, do | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| French Beans, do | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Knohl Kohl, ℘ doz | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Brinjalls, Nagpoor, ℘ seer | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Do Bombay do | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Pumpkins, large, each | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Do small, do | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Cucumbers, ℘ doz | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Artichoke, do seer | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Beans, double, do | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Parsley, ℘ bundle | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Watercresses, do | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Roselles, ℘ seer | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| FRUITS. | | | |
| Pineapple, large, each | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Do small, do | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Pomeloes, large, do | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Do small, do | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Guavas, large, ℘ doz | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Do small, do | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Oranges, large, do | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Do small, do | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Grapes, white, ℘ seer | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Melons, Water, large, each | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Do Musk, large, each | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Do do small, each | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Plantains, large, red, per dozen | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Do small, red, do | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Do large, yellow | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Do small, yellow | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Limes, sweet, ℘ doz | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| do sour, do | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Pomegranate, Muscat, ℘ doz | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Do Bombay, do | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Apple, or Ata Am ℘ doz | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Mangoes, Afose | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Figs, Bombay, do | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Figs, Poona, do | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Grapes, Cabool, ℘ box | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Peaches | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| FRESH FISH. | | | |
| Pomphlet, white, ℘ pair | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Do small, do | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Do black, large | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Do do small do | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Surmye, large, each. | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Do small, do | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Boni-, very large, ℘ doz | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Do large, ℘ doz | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Goolle, large, each. | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Do small, do | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Bhing, large, each | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Do small, do | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Baum, large, each | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Prawns, large, ℘ doz | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Do small, do | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Shrimps, ℘ handful | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Bumlows, ℘ score | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Jiptee, large, do | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Do small, do | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| DRY FISH. | | | |
| Pomphlet, white, large, each | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Do do, small, each | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Surmye, large, do | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| Do small, do | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Palah, large, do | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Do small, do | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Dhomee large, do | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Do small, do | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Wagtee, large, ℘ doz | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Do small do | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Bumlows, ℘ doz | 0 | 0 | 6 |

MARAVILLA COCOA.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage.—The "Globe" says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa, and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills.—Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

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Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.
Kippered Salmon.
Fresh Herrings, Mackarel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.
Preserved Meats of all kinds.
York Hams, Bacon.
Truffled Patés, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages.
Pickles, Sauces.
Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.
And Oilmen's stores of every description and of the finest quality
Price Lists forwarded on application to
D. HOGARTH & Co.,
"Bon Accord" Wharf, 223 Wapping, London, and at Aberdeen
Manufacturers by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the Royal Victoria Yard, Deptford.

LEA AND PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.
The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to
ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.
Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their Correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR NOVEMBER.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.
The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.
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Map of India.
Table of Through Routes from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways.
Scinde Railway.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
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Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.
May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following
AGENTS:—
Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co., and Messrs. D. S. Kemp & Co.
Alexandria:—Messrs. D. Robertson and Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

## BANKS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
MONEY REMITTED
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON | On IRELAND
,, SCOTLAND, | ,, PARIS,
And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.
If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.
INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. one lac. but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000,
INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
When fixed for 12 months .................. 5 per cent. per Annum.
All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ..................£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND .................................................. £ 800,000
LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
EXCHANGE.
On London—6 months' sight............1s. 11 3/16d. per Rupee.
Ditto On demand ..................1s. 10½d. ,,
On Paris—6 months' sight ..............243 Francs.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at TWO PER CENT. on minimum monthly balances.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest at THREE PER CENT. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.
Interest at FOUR PER CENT., subject to six months' notice of withdrawal.
All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 15th September 1871.

AGRA BANK (Limited).
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES.
BOMBAY. KURRACHEE. LAHORE. HONGKONG. | CALCUTTA. MADRAS. AGRA. SHANGHAI.
EDINBURGH.
LONDON BANKERS—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 100,000. Should the balances fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—
At 4½ per cent. per annum, subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon.
BILLS issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection.
SALES AND PURCHASES effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realized.
Every other description of Banking business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, (Limited), or order.
Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.
FRED. T. ATKINS,
Bombay, 13th October 1871. Officiating Manager.

## FOR SALE.

ON COMMISSION SALE.—HORSES and CARRIAGES.—Terms per day: Charge, Horse Rs. 1. Commission charged on Carriages 5 per cent. No rent charged for standing. Job Horses and Carriages TO LET for any period.
BIERS & Co., Girgaum.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
RED PRINTING INK
AND
PRINTERS' VARNISH.
ALSO,
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.
Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

## INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates,
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED £1,800,000 STERLING.
The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.
FIRE BRANCH.
Fire Premiums for 1859 ..................£228,314 7s. 3d.
Do. 1869 ..................£485,180 5s. 8d.
POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.
LIFE BRANCH.
Life Premiums for 1859 ..................£ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869 ..................£213,420 14s. 8d.
The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

| AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY. | FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE. With Profits. | FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE. Without Profits. | FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS. One year. | FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS. Seven years. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
| 20 | 38 7 | 30 0 | 21 1 | 22 0 |
| 25 | 41 6 | 32 13 | 23 2 | 24 10 |
| 30 | 44 10 | 35 15 | 26 1 | 27 5 |
| 35 | 48 6 | 39 8 | 28 10 | 29 10 |

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st June 1871.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—ESTABLISHED 1824.
CHIEF OFFICE.
BARTHOLOMEW LANE, BANK, LONDON, E.C.
BOARD OF DIRECTION.
PRESIDENT—SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE, BART., F.R.S.
DIRECTORS.
James Alexander, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
Charles George Barnett, Esq., (Barnett, Hoare, Hanbury, and Lloyd.)
George Henry Barnett, Esq., Glympton Park.
James Fletcher, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
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Sampson Lucas, Esq., (Lucas, Micholls & Co.)
Elliot Macnaghten, Esq., (Member of the Indian Council.)
Thomas Masterman, Esq., (Director of the Bank of England.)
Joseph Mayer Montefiore, (Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.)
Sir Anthony De Rothschild, Bart., New Court.
Baron Lionel Nathan De Rothschild, M.P.
Thomas Charles Smith, Esq., Oxford Square, Hyde Park.
AUDITORS.
Lord Richard Grosvenor, M.P.
Hugh Colin Smith, Esq.
Richard Hoare, Esq.
FIRE RISKS
Of an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
The non-participating rates of Premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide upon proposals submitted, to issue Policies, and to settle Claims.
Annual premium payable during the whole of Life to secure Rs. 1,000 at death—

| Age next Birthday. | Civil. | Military. | Age next Birthday. | Civil. | Military. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
| 20 | 31 10 | 36 10 | 40 | 45 0 | 50 0 |
| 25 | 34 2 | 39 2 | 45 | 50 0 | 55 0 |
| 30 | 37 2 | 42 2 | 50 | 57 6 | 62 6 |
| 35 | 40 8 | 45 8 | 55 | 69 0 | 74 0 |

The Life Reserve Fund is over NINETY-FOUR LACS OF RUPEES which is irrespective of and in addition to the Paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund, being about 30 per cent of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies; and, besides this, there is the guarantee of a Subscribed Capital of not less than FIVE CRORES of RUPEES, coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.
For detailed Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., apply to
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

## INSURANCES.

MILITARY MEN AT CIVIL RATES.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE—19 & 20, CORNHILL, LONDON.
CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED .............. £2,500,000
AMOUNT PAID UP.................................... £250,000
THE INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED ............ £850,000
THE LIFE TRUST FUND EXCEEDS ......... £226,000
INDIAN BRANCH—CALCUTTA.
DIRECTORS OF THE INDIAN BRANCH.
A. Thorndike, Esq., (Messrs. Atkinson, Tilton & Co.) Merchant.
T. A. Apcar, Esq., (Messrs. Apcar & Co.) Merchant.
G. M. Blacker, Esq., Merchant.
J. C. Murray, Esq., (Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.) Merchant.
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul, Officiating Judge of the High Court.
C. Sanderson, Esq., (Messrs. Berners, Sanderson and Upton) Solicitor and Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta.
MANAGER IN INDIA.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Esq.
ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.
1. The rates of premium are lower than those of other Offices.
2. Premia are received in Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly Instalments.
3. Claims are paid ONE MONTH after satisfactory proof of death.
4. Lives assured at Indian rates (not being seafaring persons, are permitted to reside in any part of the world in time of peace.
5. The office is a comparatively young one (first Policy issued in 1862), and is therefore free from old Liabilities.
6. It possesses a very large Capital, the whole of which is fully subscribed.
7. Its investments are all of a first-class character, and in proportion to liabilities are estimated to exceed those of any other Assurance Company established in India.
8. Military men doing ordinary duty with their Regiments in time of peace as well as those in Civil employ, are accepted at Civil rates.
9. The expenses of management are guaranteed by the Deed of Settlement not to exceed 10 per cent. of the Premium Income.
10. The London Direction consists of first-class City Merchants, who look after the business themselves, who are all Shareholders in the Company, and nearly all of whom have been on the Board from the commencement.
11. The large Bonus declared to Policyholders at the declaration of Profits up to December 1867.
12. The first-class position which the office holds at home, as shown by the price of its Shares on the London Stock Exchange.
13. The Commercial Union Office is entirely free from amalgamations.
GENERAL REGULATIONS.
The English rate takes effect from the date of departure for Europe from Alexandria to Port Said, and the Indian rate from the date of arrival at either of those places outward bound.
Entrance Fee or other payment is required of the Assured beyond the Premium.
The following Agents have been appointed in connexion with the Life Department:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Agra | Uncovenanted Service Bank. |
| Allahabad | C. J. Cooke, Esq., Bank of Be[illegible] |
| Akyab | Messrs. Bullock Brothers. |
| Bankipore | W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Ben[illegible] |
| Behar Districts | J. Almeida, Esq. |
| Benares | H. T. Balfour, Esq., Bank of Bengal. |
| Bangalore | N. R. Bain, Esq. |
| Bimlipatam | Messrs. Minchin & Co. |
| Bombay | Messrs. Geo. W. Wheatley & Co. |
| Cawnpore | W. Neill, Esq., Bank of Bengal. |
| Ditto | Bank of Upper India. |
| Ditto | T. Lucas and Co. |
| Chittagong | Messrs. Bullock Brothers. |
| Chumparun | James Begg, Esq. |
| Chumparun Districts | E. C. Lamb, Esq. |
| Cochin | Pearce, Leslie and Co. |
| Coconada | Abell, Will & Co. |
| Colombo | Fowlie, Richmond & Co. |
| Dalhousie | Walter Adlard, Esq. |
| Delhi | Delhi and London Bank. |
| Ditto | H. B. Sterndale, Esq., Bank of Bengal. |
| Dinapore | Messrs. Kelly & Co. |
| Dacca | N. P. Pogose, Esq. |
| Darjeeling | C. Graham, Esq. |
| Dhurmsala | A. J. Wheatley, Esq. |
| Etawah | Messrs. Cohen, Feilman & Co. |
| Jhansie | Bazonjee Furdoonjee, Esq. |
| Jubbulpore | The Jubbulpore Trading Company. |
| Kandy | H. Thomson, Esq. |
| Kurseong | C. Graham, Esq. |
| Lahore | Hector Gunn, Esq., Agra Bank. |
| Ditto | J. D. Watters, Esq., Bank of Bengal. |
| Lucknow | W. Dickson, Esq., Bank of Bengal. |
| Ditto | Delhi and London Bank. |
| Madras | C. L. O'Brien, Esq., Secretary to Local Board. |
| Moulmein | Messrs. Bullock Brothers. |
| Mean Meer | W. Adlard, Esq. |
| Meerut | Greetham and White. |
| Mirzapore | T. Lucas and Co. |
| Monghyr | Thomas & Co. |
| Murree | W. Baker, Esq. |
| Mussoorie | Delhi and London Bank. |
| Nagpore | T. A. Clarke, Esq. |
| Ootacamund | L. F. Chapman, Esq. |
| Patna | Messrs. Kelly & Co. |
| Ditto | W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal. |
| Peshawur | W. Baker, Esq. |
| Purneah | P. H. D. de Dombal, Esq. |
| Rangoon | Messrs. Bullock Brothers. |
| Ranchi | C. W. Hawes, Esq. |
| Rawul Pindee | W. Baker, Esq. |
| Rohilkund Districts | H. Costley, Esq. |
| Sylhet | E. G. Foley, Esq. |
| Saugor | J. A. Withall, Esq. |
| Simla | Simla Bank Corporation. |
| Ditto | United Bank of India. |
| Tirhoot | E. Dalgleish, Esq. |
| Umballa | Simla Bank Corporation. |
| Ditto | United Bank of India. |
| Ditto | Greetham and White. |

Copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet of the Company, together with Forms of Proposal and all further information, may be obtained on application to
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,
30th September 1871. Agents at Bombay.

GUARDIAN, FIRE, and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1821.—Capital £2,000,000.
POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE granted on all approved Buildings and contents thereof in Bombay and the Mofussil at moderate terms by
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 1st September 1870.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.
TRUSTEES.
SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.
CHAIRMAN.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.
In point of security it is believed that the Queen Policies are unsurpassed.
Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
PHYSICIAN IN BOMBAY—J. MACKENZIE, F.R.C.S.
Careful selection of lives, and consequent large Bonuses, are secured, which the following figures show:—
New Business, First Quinquennium..............£ 718,385
Ditto Second ditto ..............£1,412,466
Policies are issued under the LIFE BRANCH of this Company in Bombay on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ, with special advantages, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

J. W. BENSON,
*Watch and Clock Maker to H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES,*
PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, DUBLIN, & PARIS.
STEAM FACTORY FOR CLOCKS AND WATCHES,
LUDGATE HILL & OLD BOND St., LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1749.
*Merchants, Shippers, & Wholesale Buyers,*
ARE specially invited to obtain from the Manufactory the ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of WATCHES, CLOCKS, CHAINS, JEWELLERY, &c., before sending their Orders elsewhere, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.
Orders can be sent direct to the Manufactory (Ludgate Hill), or through Merchants or Shippers in ENGLAND.
WATCHES—To suit all climates, all countries, all tastes, and the occupations of every one, 200,000 have already been sold, and are in all parts of the world, at prices from 2 to 200 Guineas.
WATCHES—CHRONOMETERS, CHRONOGRAPHS, KEYLESS, REPEATERS, LEVERS, HORIZONTALS, FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
CLOCKS—FOR DINING AND DRAWING ROOMS, CARRIAGES, CHURCHES, HALL OR SHOP, PERPETUAL CALENDARS, WIND DIALS, &c.
JEWELLERY—SPECIALITIES IN MONOGRAMS, DIAMONDS, CRYSTALS, AND FINE GOLD, FOR BRIDAL AND OTHER PRESENTS.
SILVER AND ELECTRO PLATE—FOR PRESENTATION, RACING, DINNERS A LA RUSSE, OR TEA TABLES, &c., &c.
Watches sent safe by Post to all parts of the world.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c., Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

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AGENTS—LONDON: Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co.—MADRAS: Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.